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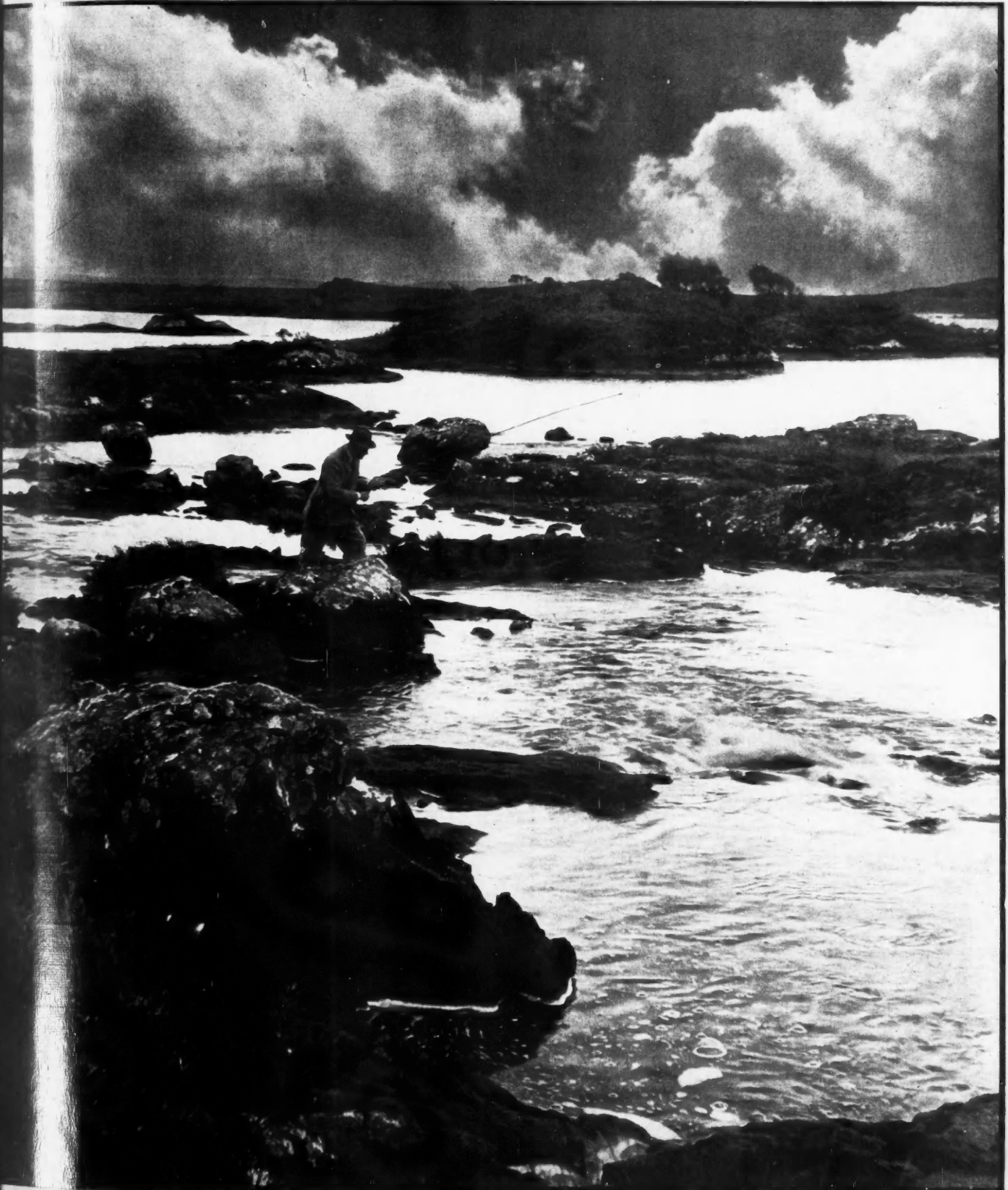
THE NEW CHINA. By LADY HOSIE

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

AUGUST 7, 1942

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D. J. MORGAN, Executive Officer, Agricultural Office, LAMPETER, 25th July, 1942.

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCII. No. 2377.

AUGUST 7, 1942

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Station ¼ mile. Close to Bus Service.

Occupying a choice situation on gravel soil, facing South, with good views, the MODERN RESIDENCE, which was erected regardless of expense, is built of red brick with a plain tiled roof. Lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6/7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 attics.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water. Modern drainage.
Garage for 3 cars. Stabling for 2.

The WELL-MATURED GROUNDS include Tennis Lawn, Rose Gardens, Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddock.

ABOUT 2 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: Messrs. A. T. GRAIN & SONS, 8, Rose Crescent, Cambridge; or Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,065)



NEWMARKET

OCCUPYING A PLEASANT POSITION OVERLOOKING THE FAMOUS TRAINING GROUNDS

The Residence is in good order and faces South-west. It contains: Hall, 5 reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, secondary and servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Squash rackets court.

Central heating. Electric light. Companies' gas and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Stabling. Garage. 3 cottages.

FINELY-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS. WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN.

ABOUT 6 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (4358)

EAST DEVON



Occupying a sheltered position on gravel subsoil, facing South, with an extensive view, the genuine Tudor Residence has been modernised and brought up-to-date, yet retains all its old-world atmosphere.

The accommodation, which is all on two floors, comprises: Galleried lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage for 2 cars.

The WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS are a feature and include Tennis Lawn, Herbaceous Borders, Terrace, well-stocked Kitchen Garden, Pastureland.

ABOUT 7 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE Golf. Hunting.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (30,026)

FAVOURITE AYLESBURY DISTRICT

In a village close to the Bus Service.

Occupying a choice position 500 ft. up, facing south, with views over the Vale of Aylesbury, the house is approached by a drive and contains: Hall, 2 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom.

Companies' electric light and water. Modern drainage. Excellent stabling.
Garage. 2 cottages.

GARDEN. KITCHEN GARDEN. PASTURE LAND.

ABOUT 8 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD PRICE 4,000 GUINEAS

Sole Agents: Messrs. Stafford, Rogers & A. W. Merry, Ltd., 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds; or Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (5968)



Telephone:
Main 3771 (10 lines).

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telephone: Regent 8222 (Private Branch Exchange)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Picoy, London."



By order of the Executors.

DORKING

Glorious unspoilt position about 2 miles from the town.

FOR SALE. A PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

Standing high with a Southern aspect.

VERY FINE OAK-PANELLED LOUNGE (about 35 ft. by 16 ft. 9 ins.), 2 other sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Part central heating. Co.'s water, gas, electric light and power.

SUPERIOR LODGE.

GARAGE. WORKSHOP, ETC.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND WOODLANDS.

Charming garden of great variety. Orchard. In all

ABOUT 11¼ ACRES
PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD



Apply to the joint Sole Agents: Messrs. CHAS. OSENTON & CO., 251, High Street, Dorking (Tele. 2085), or HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele.: REG. 8222). (s.15,606)

ESHER, SURREY

In the best residential part

FOR SALE

A BAILLIE SCOTT HOUSE

BUILT ABOUT 15 YEARS AGO.

Oak floors and panelled reception rooms, lounge (30 ft. by 16 ft.), 2 reception rooms, loggia, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms.

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. DOUBLE GARAGE.

CHARMING GROUNDS OF 1¼ ACRES

Apply to the Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele.: REG. 8222.) (s.51,005)

SURREY-HANTS BORDERS

Lovely location near Hindhead. 500 ft. above sea level, with a pretty outlook.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

OF PLEASING ELEVATION AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (with fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, good offices

Good cottage. Garage and stabling. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Modern drainage.

TERRACED GARDENS OF NATURAL BEAUTY, WITH TENNIS LAWN, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC. IN ALL ABOUT

7 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

Recommended by the Agents: HAMPTON & SONS LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele.: REG. 8222.) (s.47,839)

SOUTH DEVON

Between Torquay and Newton Abbot. In a glorious position overlooking moor and sea.

TO BE SOLD CHOICE MODERN HOUSE

BUILT IN 1935 ON A CAREFULLY CHOSEN SITE.

Lounge (29 ft. 6 ins. by 17 ft. 6 ins.), dining room, morning room, study, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

MANY BUILT-IN WARDROBES.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.



CO.'S WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

GARAGE FOR 3.

NATURAL GARDENS, THEREFORE INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.

KITCHEN GARDEN, GREENHOUSES, MEADOWLAND (let off). IN ALL ABOUT

21 ACRES

PRICE CONSIDERABLY UNDER COST

Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON & SONS LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele.: REG. 8222.)

(c.49,432)

CHISLEHURST

Amidst pleasant surroundings. ¾ mile from the Station, with good service of trains to London.

CHARMING UP-TO-DATE HOUSE IN THE OLD ENGLISH STYLE,

NICELY SITUATED.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 well-fitted bathrooms. All main services. Central heating. Garage for 2 cars. Loggia. Unusual garden of under ½ Acre, with picturesque lake and other features.

PRICE FREEHOLD
£3,300



Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele.: REG. 8222.) (s.48,465.)

EAST GRINSTEAD

On the outskirts of the town.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED MODERNISED TUDOR FARMHOUSE (with South aspect and a fine view).

3 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom. Co.'s gas, water and electric light.

GARAGE.

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS,

KITCHEN GARDEN.

ORCHARD AND

MEADOWLAND.

IN ALL ABOUT

16 ACRES

RENT £250 Per Annum

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OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET
PICCADILLY, W.1.

SURREY (Ideal for Town)

Occupying a fine position some 500 ft. above sea level, adjoining a Golf Course and commanding lovely views over unspoilt country.

MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Designed by well-known Architect

Hall, magnificent lounge (about 29 ft. by 19 ft.), dining room, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

Hot water, gas, etc. Main electricity available.

Garage and useful Outbuildings

Shining gardens, well-timbered and including tennis lawn, in all about two-thirds of an Acre

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2293)

SHROPSHIRE

Most lovely scenery, some 500 ft. above sea level, about 2½ miles from a market town.

LIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE SURROUNDED BY PARK-LIKE GROUNDS

Hall, 3 reception, 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity. Central heating.

5 Cottages. Splendid Farm Buildings.

Well-timbered gardens and grounds, a small amount of land and enclosures of rich pasture of a parklike character. The whole is in hand and extends to

ABOUT 230 ACRES

Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,333)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

In a beautiful position on high ground with really delightful views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Standing in well-timbered gardens and grounds.



With hall, 3/4 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and power. Central heating.

Garage and useful Outbuildings.

Lawns, Hard Tennis Court, well-stocked Fruit and Vegetable Garden, etc. In all about

2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,349)

17 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN

In a quiet position near to the beautiful Oxshott Woods.

A THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE MODERN HOUSE

Well built and in splendid order, with hall, 4 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathrooms, all usual offices.

Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Radiators. Modern drainage.

The gardens are most attractive, well matured and include Delightful Sun Terrace, lawns, rockeries, Tennis Court and a small spinney, etc.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected by the Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. (M.2266)

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

On the outskirts of a quiet village and about 4 miles from main line station.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE

Principally Elizabethan, standing in charming well-timbered grounds and containing lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric light. Stabling. Garage.

Fully matured gardens, tennis court, orchard, paddock, etc., in all ABOUT 6½ ACRES

ONLY £2,750

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER. (M.2244)



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

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CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON. LEEDS AND YEOVIL.

BY DIRECTION OF E. G. NIXON, Esq.

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX

800 ft. above sea level. Fine views over the South Downs.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

CONSTRUCTED OF LOCAL STONE. KNOWN AS

"EARLSTON," BEACON ROAD (Near the famous Crowborough Golf Course)

Containing lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. All main services. Garage for 2 cars.

EXCELLENT BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE

with 5 rooms, bathroom and main services.

Well-timbered grounds, with tennis court, putting green, lawns, rhododendron bushes and kitchen garden, in all about 2½ ACRES



Will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) as a whole or in two Lots, at THE SWAN HOTEL, THE PANTILES, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1942, at 2.30 p.m. Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the Auctioneers, as above; or the Solicitors, Messrs. RADFORD FRANKLAND and MERCER, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. (Tele.: Hol. 0090/2300).

UNSOLD AUCTION BARGAIN.

COMMANDING A MAGNIFICENT VIEW

NEAR GODALMING, SURREY

THE ATTRACTIVE MODERN TUDOR-STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

known as

"FOXSBURY," HAMBLEDON

Situate on a wooded southern slope, 350 ft. above sea level, and containing: Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, compact domestic offices. Central heating. Electric light from own plant. Main water. Terraced gardens. 3 paddocks.

TOTAL AREA.

10 ACRES

(approximately)

PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7.)



IN A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION on the COTSWOLDS

Near famous small town.

Now Let on 6-monthly Tenancy and thus favourable opportunity to Purchase for Occupation now or at a future time.

THE ORIGINAL TUDOR HOUSE

HAS ADDITIONS IN KEEPING AND BLENDING ADMIRABLY WITH THE OLD STRUCTURE.

500 ft. up. Hall, 2 reception rooms, lounge, panelled throughout, and loggia, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Billiards room and 2 bedrooms in converted barn nearby.

STABLING. GARAGES AND COTTAGE. ELECTRICITY AND CENTRAL HEATING.



SIMPLE BUT PLEASING GROUNDS. PASTURE LAND.

IN ALL 37 ACRES

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE

Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS (Cirencester) (Tele. 334/5.)

CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS

South aspect. Few minutes station. 19 miles London.

A CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED MODERN RESIDENCE

Containing: 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (4 with fitted basins), dressing room with fitted basin (h. & c.), bathroom, games room converted into excellent flat.

Central heating throughout.

All main services.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

Thatched summer-house. 2 loggias.

PLEASING GROUNDS WITH HARD TENNIS COURT.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

LAWNS, ETC.

1 ACRE

PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD



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MAPLE & Co., LTD.

Also at
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MAYFAIR, W.1

Telephone:
Regent
4685

FURNITURE SALE EASBY, WATFORD ROAD, NORTHWOOD

ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, including DIAN CARPETS and PERSIAN RUGS, STEINWAY PORT GRAND PIANO. Mahogany inlaid and other room suites. Mahogany dining room furniture. Modern sofas and easy chairs, divan and panel bedsteads. ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR. Typewriter. China, glass and linen of fine quality. Outdoor effects, bicycle, etc. **SEE ON PREMISES, AUGUST 24. View Day, AUGUST 22.**

Loggias: MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, and 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

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In a lovely part of the county, perfectly secluded 750 ft. up, with a beautiful view.

TO BE SOLD

A CHOICE COUNTRY PROPERTY

approached by a long drive with lodge at entrance, and situate in very charming gardens, woodland and park-like land, in all about 27 ACRES. Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 4 fine bathrooms. Company's electric light, water. Efficient central heating. Good garages, stabling, cottages, all with electric light, etc. LOVELY OLD GARDEN. YEW HEDGES. VERY PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC. Strongly recommended by MAPLE & Co., as above.

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY—MAPLE & Co.,
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GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441.

BETWEEN HASLEMERE AND MIDHURST

Beautiful situation, 600 ft. up, with magnificent views. 1 hour London.



PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE OF SINGULAR CHARM

With every comfort and convenience.
Luxury bathrooms. Central heating, etc.
13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, fine hall and
4 reception.

IN A LOVELY WELL-TIMBERED
SETTING.

Garages. 3 modern cottages.

Charming gardens with hard court and
swimming pool, pasture and woodland.

40 ACRES. FOR SALE.

MIGHT BE LET.

ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.

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CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE

400 ft. up in lovely unspoiled country.

9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception. Electric light.
Central heating. Main water. Stabling. Garage.
Delightful old gardens and meadowland.

FOR SALE WITH 8 ACRES

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Telephone:
Mayfair 5411

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30, ST. GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

ON THE FAVOURITE WEST CLIFF, BOURNEMOUTH

Nearly every room faces South. Ready to occupy without expense.



A CHARMING SUNSHINE HOME

3 lovely reception rooms (including
delightful drawing room, 34 ft. 6 ins.
by 24 ft.), fine lounge hall, 5 principal,
3 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,
maids' sitting room, etc. Replete with
every modern convenience. Companies'
electricity, gas and water. Double
garage. REALLY BEAUTIFUL
GROUNDS OF OVER

3/4 ACRE

LEASEHOLD 56 YEARS. GROUND
RENT £22 10s. p.a.

PRICE £3,950

or near offer considered for
immediate sale. C.4124

DORSET

BETWEEN RINGWOOD AND WIMBORNE

8 minutes' walk West Moors Station and
village.

CHARMING MODERN GABLED RESIDENCE

FACES SOUTH.

Contains 2 reception rooms, sun lounge,
4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. ALL MAIN
SERVICES. Garage. Really delightful
gardens, with spinney, etc., about

TWO-THIRDS OF AN ACRE

PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD

C.4123

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

FOR SALE

ESSEX (IN PRETTIEST PART). Small Residential, Sporting and Agricultural Estate with 8 bedroomed residence, most pleasantly situated in woodland surroundings. Farmhouse, 4 cottages and buildings, together with 176 Acres, including 20 Acres of woodland. Immediate possession (except 3 cottages) if required. Price Freehold £7,250. Full particulars and photographs from—C. M. STANFORD & SON, Colchester (Reference A.0696).

HUNTS. Attractive compact little property standing in 6 Acres open country, recently modernised. 3 reception, 5/6 bed, 2 baths, maids' sitting room, H. & c. radiators throughout. Garage, 21 ft. by 20 ft. Near bus route, 2 towns. Shooting, fishing, hunting, boating neighbourhood. Price £3,650—Tele. 2183, St. Ives, Hunts.

REIGATE (OUTSKIRTS), SURREY. Charming old Residence (part dating 1720), in own lovely grounds of 8 Acres. Unrestricted views and very accessible position. Modernised and with 3 large reception rooms, 7 good bedrooms, day and night nursery, 3 bathrooms, etc. Also has 5-roomed Cottage, with own road frontage. Strongly recommended at £6,000 Freehold by the Sole Agents: MARTEN AND CARNABY, 23, Church Street, Reigate.

SHROPSHIRE, N. — MONTGOMERY BORDERS. JUST IN THE MARKET. £3,950 WITH 4 1/2 ACRES AND TROUT FISHING. Lovely situation and views, near large village with station and daily bus. DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE. Square hall, and cloakroom (H. & C.), 2 lovely large reception rooms (1 oak panelled), 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, very compact offices. Main electric light and power. Excellent water supply. Garage 2 cars. Stabling. Gardener's cottage. Enchanting wooded grounds, bounded by trout river, walled kitchen garden, tennis court. In all 4 1/2 Acres. Highly recommended by Sole Agents — CHAMBERLAINE - BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tele. 2061).

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KENT WEALD. Prolific Fruit and Stock Farm, 127 Acres (40 Acres mature orchards—apples, cherries, plums). Compact Modern Residence, 4 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom, 2 rec. rooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Extensive Farm Buildings. Fruit washing plant. 4 cottages. Freehold £6,750. Strongly recommended by—GEERING AND COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

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RENTS FROM £175 TO £500.
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SHOOTING RIGHTS over 1,000-Acre Estate near Salisbury to let.—Box 112.

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DEVON or CORNWALL. Not near coast.

Wanted to purchase first-class Dairy and Arable Farm or small Estate. 100-150 Acres, in good order, having been well farmed; good level working land, well-watered pastures, up-to-date buildings, "accredited" cow-sheds, with water laid on. Medium-sized house, with all conveniences, facing South. Good water supply. Electricity. 2 or 3 good cottages. Shooting and fishing, if possible. Vacant possession by arrangement.—Box 110.

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LANCASHIRE. To Let. Lovely Hall, Salesbury, near Blackburn. Accommodation consists of: Entrance hall, billiards room-lounge, dining room, drawing room, 2 kitchens with "Aga" cooker, cellars and usual offices, 5 principal bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 2 bathrooms, sewing room and box room, 3 greenhouses. Garages for 4 cars, 4-stall stable. Dog kennels. Kitchen garden, hard court and pleasure grounds. Central heating. Electric light. Mains water supply. Has been maintained in first-class order for over 30 years. Ideal situation with easy access to Blackburn. Apply to—C. RUSSELL INGHAM, Huntrode Estate Office, Padham, near Burnley.

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ESTABLISHED 1875.

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London 20 miles. Gerrards Cross 3 miles.

Within an hour of London. Peacefully
situated in woodland. Facing South on
gravel soil, 250 ft. up.

NUMBERED RESIDENCE

Full roof tiling, oak mullions,
floors and doors.

4 RECEPTION, 10 BED AND
BATHING ROOMS. 3 BATHROOMS

COMPANY'S WATER.



ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.
CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS

Inexpensive to maintain, with spreading
lawns, wild garden and woodlands,
interspersed with banks of rhodo-
dendrons and heather. En-tout-cas.

ABOUT 9 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Illustrated particulars from: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3131.)

Telephone No.
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GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria Street,
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BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE & WINCHESTER

About 400 ft. above sea level. ½ mile of village. Bus service passes the property.

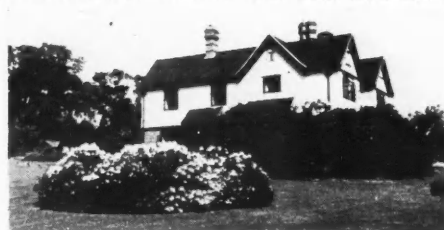


4 RECEPTION, 9 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS. Central heating. Main water.
Electric light. GARAGES, STABLING AND COW STALLS. Delightful gardens
and grounds, with tennis court, herbaceous borders, orchards, etc. In all about
8 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION.

All particulars of: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.3240)

OXON, FOR SALE

Well above river level. Gravel soil. Under 1 mile station and shops.



THIS ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE. 7 bed and dressing
rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms. Septic tank drainage. Company's
electric light and water. Central heating. Garage. Excellent outbuildings. **2 ACRES**
garden, including Non-attention Hard Tennis Court and Orchard. **FOR SALE**, with
possession in autumn. Apply: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount St., W.1. (C.6144)



29, Fleet Street,
(Central 9344) E.C.4

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS

Telegraphic Address: FAREBROTHER, LONDON

26, Dover Street,
(Regent 5681) W.1



TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SUSSEX

4 miles North of Midhurst.

VALUABLE MIXED FARM

COMPACT BUILDINGS. 3 COTTAGES.

182 ACRES

FORMING A SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD £4,700

Particulars from Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,
26, Dover Street, W.1.

NEAR BANBURY, OXON

Close to main line station and bus service.

CONVENIENTLY PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Main electric light and water.
Central heating.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD AND SMALL MEADOW (LET) EXTEND
TO ABOUT

3 ACRES

FREEHOLD £3,500, OR WOULD LET
UNFURNISHED

Particulars from: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

184 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3. Telephone: KEN. 0152-3

GUILDFORD

(4½ miles West of). Walking distance
from station. 55 minutes Waterloo.
DISCOUNTIVE LITTLE MODERN
house. Perfect order. Pretty hall.
2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. All
services. Nice gardens. Large orchard.
About 1½ ACRES. IMMEDIATE
POSSESSION. FREEHOLD, ONLY
£2,400.

SSEX FARM BARGAIN
OLD DAIRY AND STOCK
FARM OF 180 ACRES. Superior
Georgian Farmhouse. 3 reception,
6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main water, etc.
Excellent buildings. 2 cottages. Possession.
ONLY £5,250 FREEHOLD.

NORTH ESSEX, SUFFOLK BORDER

SMALL GEORGIAN MANOR
HOUSE. Oak panelling. Queen Anne
and Tudor fireplaces. Original octagonal
grouped chimney stacks. 3 reception,
8 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light.
Excellent water supply. Modern drainage.
Garage. Stabling. Whole place in perfect
order. Lovely old gardens. Well-timbered
paddock. **7 ACRES. ONLY £2,750.**

ONLY £1,500 FREEHOLD
6 miles Ongar and Chelmsford, 27 London.
CHARMING OLD RECTORY, facing
South, uninterrupted views. 3 recep-
tion, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light.
Stabling. Garage. Gardens, orchard,
paddock. **3 ACRES. POSSESSION.**

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1

'Phone: Grosvenor 2861.

'Grams: "Cornishmen, London."

BERKS—HANTS BORDERS

11 miles Reading. Charming position, yet accessible. All in excellent order.



ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE

8 bedrooms (h. & c.), 2 bathrooms,
3/4 reception. Central heating.
Telephone. Main electricity, gas
and water. Garage and stabling.

**INEXPENSIVE BUT
CHARMING GARDENS.**
Tennis lawn. Kitchen garden.
Orchard and meadowland.

15 ACRES 5,000 GNS.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE AND FURTHER 2 ACRES AVAILABLE.
Inspected and highly recommended by: TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street,
W.1. (4943)



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

SURVEY HOUSE, 15, BOND STREET, LEEDS TEL.: 31269.
8, HANOVER STREET, W.1 (Tel. Mayfair 3316/7). NORTHAMPTON, CIRENCESTER AND YEOVIL.

Of Historical Importance to Investors and Sportsmen

INVERNESS-SHIRE

A VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND EMINENT SPORTING PROPERTY

KNOWN AS

THE ESTATES OF BALMACAAN AND ABRIACHAN

COMPRISING

A LARGE PART OF LOCH NESS, AND THE WHOLE OF THE HISTORICAL VALE OF GLEN URQUHART

RENOWNED AS THE MOST FERTILE VALLEY OF THE HIGHLANDS

Only 15 miles from Inverness along a fine main road at the side of the Loch. Some of the most lovely scenery in the world, as mild as the Cornish Riviera and as colourful as the Swiss Lakes.

THE ESTATE EMBRACES THE WHOLE OF URQUHART BAY AND THE AGE-OLD CASTLE at STRONE POINT

It extends to approximately

49,500 ACRES

And produces an actual and estimated income of

£5,700 A YEAR, from the valuable Farms and Crofts



EXTENSIVE SHOOTING AND STALKING MOORS of ABRIACHAN, DRUMBUIE, LOCH LETTER AND BALMACAAN. FISHINGS IN MANY MILES OF THE RIVER ENRICK, LOCHS NESS, MEIKLE, LAIT AND MANY OTHERS, AND THE REMUNERATIVE FEES OF THE VILLAGES OF DRUMNADROCHIT, LEWISTON AND MILTON, and

BALMACAAN HOUSE

and policies, a detached, beautifully situated Residence, not too large, but well planned, and comprising: dining room, 2 drawing rooms, 11 bedrooms, dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, smoke room.

Domestic accommodation including servants' hall, housekeeper's room, etc.

To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF in conjunction with Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT and SONS. First as a whole and if not so sold then in TWO LOTS of approximately 17,500 and 32,000 ACRES respectively, unless sold previously by Private Treaty, at the STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942, at 2.30 p.m. (and not August 24, as previously advertised).

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply Solicitors: Messrs. STEEDMAN RAMAGE & Co., 6, Alva Street, Edinburgh (Tel. 22273); Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Solicitors, Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds (Tele. 31269); Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Downing Street, Cambridge (Tele. 54233).

By Direction of Donald Proctor, Esq., M.C., of Tillyfour.

TO BREEDERS, FARMERS AND INVESTORS

THE VALE OF ALFORD ABERDEENSHIRE

Aberdeen 22 miles. Alford 3 miles. Inverurie 17 miles.

**A WORLD-FAMOUS AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY
AND EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT**

known as

THE ESTATE OF TILLYFOUR

situated in the Alford District in the Parish of Tough, in the County of Aberdeen, extending to approximately

1,900 ACRES

and comprising

TILLYFOUR HOME FARM

"The Stud Farm of the World"

(OFFERED WITH VACANT POSSESSION).

World famous as the original home under the late William McCombie, M.P., of the magnificent Aberdeen Angus breed of cattle, and honoured by a State visit of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in 1867 to inspect the renowned herd. Five smaller farms and several crofts and houses, the whole in a ring fence and producing an actual and estimated income of

£919 18s. 0d. per annum.

To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION in ONE LOT, unless sold previously by Private Treaty, by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, at the CALEDONIAN HOTEL, ABERDEEN, on MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1942, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. GRIGOR & YOUNG, Solicitors, Elgin (Tele. 2633). Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds, 1 (Tele.: 31269); also at London, Northampton, Cirencester, Yeovil, and Dublin.

By Direction of H. E. J. Cory, Esq.

Darlington 6 miles. Stockton 8 miles. Sedgfield 5 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL DETACHED FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE

known as

THE OLD RECTORY, GREAT STANTON

The house comprises: Hall, inner vestibule, dining, drawing, morning and billiards rooms, kitchen, scullery and cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, box-room, bathroom and separate w.c. Central heating.

OUTBUILDINGS consist of garage for 5 cars, 2-stall stable, loose box, 4-stall byre, etc. The house is in perfect condition and in the last few years has had a considerable amount of money spent on it. The gardens are magnificent and with the 2 grass paddocks comprise in all about

5 ACRES

The whole will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION, unless sold previously by Private Treaty, at the IMPERIAL HOTEL, DARLINGTON, on SEPTEMBER 7, 1942, at 2.30 p.m. prompt.

For further particulars and permits to view apply to: Messrs. STEVENSON, PLANT AND PARK, 12, Houndgate, Darlington; or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds.

WEST RIDING

A CHARMING DETACHED OLD-WORLD COUNTRY HOUSE

STANDING IN DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

Near to York and Boroughbridge.

Very secluded in approximately

1 ACRE OF LAND

and containing 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, usual domestic offices, 5 medium-sized bedrooms, 1 dressing room, bathroom and separate w.c.

OUTBUILDINGS: Garage, engine room, 2 greenhouses, etc.

PRICE £2,500

For further particulars apply to: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds. Tele.: Leeds 31269

Telegrams :
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London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone No. :
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

By direction of the Executors of the late W. J. Armitage.

LONG HOLT, HILDENBOROUGH, KENT

4 miles from Sevenoaks and Tonbridge and 24 miles from London. Splendid service of trains from Sevenoaks and Hildenborough to Cannon Street, London Bridge and Charing Cross.

CHARMING AND ATTRACTIVE TWO-STORIED RESIDENCE

Approached by carriage drive with picturesque lodge at entrance. It contains: Lounge, lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, work room, and complete offices, including maids' sitting room. Companies' water, gas and electricity; also main drainage.

Garage for 2 cars. Small workshop and other outbuildings. Exceptionally fine gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, heated greenhouse, and the whole property is well timbered and shrubbed and surrounded by a variety of trees. In all about 11½ ACRES. Also, if required, valuable enclosure of land now ploughed up of about 7 ACRES.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO ABOUT
18 ACRES

SALE by AUCTION in TWO LOTS at the Auction
Room, 125, High Street, SEVENOAKS, on WEDNESDAY,
26th AUGUST, 1942, at 2.30 p.m.

(Previously sold privately), by F. D. IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., 125, High
Street, Sevenoaks; and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

Solicitors: Messrs. EVANS, BARRACLOUGH & CO., 9, Orme Court, Bayswater, W.2.
Auction particulars on application to Auctioneers.



TO BE SOLD OR LET FURNISHED FROM SEPTEMBER

WITH FISHING ON THE RIVER TEST

ABOUT ¾ MILE FREEHOLD AND 2¼ MILES RENTED

On a bus route.

CHARMING AND THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE HOUSE

with 7 bedrooms (h. & c.), 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Central heating.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

2 GOOD COTTAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT. WONDERFUL DUCK SHOOTING

DELIGHTFUL WATER GARDEN, GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN AND LAND

IN ALL

ABOUT 20 ACRES

THE WHOLE PROPERTY HAS BEEN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL MAINTAINED.

Full particulars from the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (90.512)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: REGENT 2481

RURAL ESSEX

3 miles from Epping and 20 miles from London.



MAGNIFICENT TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE

(Surrounded by
Farmlands.)

Lounge hall, 3 reception
rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 tiled
bathrooms.

Basins in bedrooms.

Radiators everywhere.

Electric light. Main water.

2 garages.

Delightful gardens with
tennis court, swimming
pool and paddocks.

FOR SALE WITH 18 ACRES FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in
Sackville Street.) Tele.: Regent 2481.

FOR INVESTMENT

NORTH DEVON

FOR SALE SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER AS AN
INVESTMENT, OR FOR ULTIMATE OCCUPATION.

AT PRESENT LET FOR DURATION.

- (1) HOUSE with ¾ ACRE, near sea. Main services. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage and small Bungalow. Let for £80 p.a., excl. rates. £2,000.
- (2) SEMI-BUNGALOW, at WOOLACOMBE. With 1 ACRE. Central heating. Main services. 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Garage. Let for £110 p.a., excl. rates. £3,500.
- (3) LARGE HOUSE. 4 miles Barnstaple. 2 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Main water. Garage. Stabling. 6½ ACRES. Let for £125 p.a., excl. rates. £2,500.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in
Sackville Street.) Tele.: Regent 2481.

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY.

Telephone :
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Under instructions from C. E. de Trafford, Esq.

NEAR MARKET HARBOROUGH

In the fertile Welland Valley. 5 miles Market Harborough, 14 miles Rugby.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

known as

HOTHORPE HALL ESTATE

EXTENDING TO 1,009 ACRES.

WITH A VERY CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF FINE TIMBER and comprising:
THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, of moderate size, with gardens and ground,
fenced, buildings, 4 cottages and parklands. Let on Lease to Commander J.
Alexander.

3 PRODUCTIVE AND WELL-EQUIPPED FARMS, in the occupation of good
tenants of long standing, at moderate rents.

8 ACCOMMODATION LANDS AND WELL-STOCKED WOODLANDS.
10 COTTAGES IN THEDDINGWORTH VILLAGE.

RENT ROLL £1,728 PER ANNUM

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, as a
whole or in LOTS, at MARKET HARBOROUGH, early in SEPTEMBER,
1942, Plan and Conditions of Sale in due course from the Auctioneers, the
Messrs. Styles, Rugby, and Messrs. FISHER SANDER & CO., Land Agents, 43, High Street,
Market Harborough. Solicitors: Messrs. TAYLOR, KIRKMAN & MAINPRICE, 8, John
Dalton Street, Manchester, 2.

Estate of Mrs. de Las Casas, deceased.

BORDERS OF SOMERSET, DORSET AND WILTS

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE

SALE OF THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

known as

ELLISCOMBE HOUSE ESTATE, MAPERTON,

Near WINCANTON, SOMERSET

Situated 500 ft. above sea level with Southern aspect and commanding panoramic views.
MODERN RESIDENCE of mellowed brick, containing: Hall, 3 reception rooms,
12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, well-planned offices. Electric light. Central
heating. Independent hot water. Attractive gardens. Cottage. Together with the
VALUABLE DAIRY and ARABLE FARM having Farmhouse of character.
Cottage. Excellent buildings. The whole extending to about

141 ACRES

To be SOLD by AUCTION (as a WHOLE or in 2 LOTS) by R. B. TAYLOR
AND SONS, in conjunction with JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, at THE
WHITE HORSE HOTEL, WINCANTON, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19,
1942, at 3 p.m., unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Joint Auctioneers at 16, Princes Street,
Yeovil, and at Sherborne and Bridgwater; or at 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1, of or
the Solicitors: Messrs. ANSTEY & THOMPSON, 4, The Crescent, Mount Radford,
Exeter.

BOURNEMOUTH:
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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FOX & SONS
LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON:
A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN PRICE

THIS VERY
ATTRACTIVE COMPACT
MODERN RESIDENCE

Built in the Manor House style and enjoying fine woodland views.

9 good bed and dressing rooms (lavatory basins in many of the rooms), 3 bathrooms, drawing room (27ft. by 16ft., with oak floor and partly oak panelled), dining room (18ft. by 15ft.), morning room (20ft. by 16ft., with oak beams and partly oak panelled).

Servants' Hall.
 Good Domestic Offices.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Situated well away from the road amidst delightful surroundings. South aspect. Gravel soil.



Particulars can be obtained of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

MAIN WATER,
ELECTRICITY AND GAS,
CENTRAL HEATING.
 (Independent boiler.)

EXCELLENT ENTRANCE LODGE
 (suitable for a gentleman's residence, containing 3 bedrooms with lavatory basins, 2 sitting rooms; numerous out-houses, 2 garages. Main water and electricity.)

Garage for 3 cars. Glasshouses. Tastefully arranged Gardens and Grounds. Productive kitchen garden, oak copse, good pastureland, hither land; the whole extending to an area of about

37 ACRES

PRICE £6,750

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

WITHIN 300 YARDS OF THE SEA

A VERY FINE FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

Probably the only one of its kind on the South Coast. Erected regardless of cost and containing many unique features. The whole in beautiful order and ready for immediate occupation.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, planned with much thought and care.

TO BE SOLD

This soundly-constructed Bungalow of unusual design, built of the best materials, with glazed tile roof. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, entrance hall, dining room, lounge and charming sun lounge, large kitchen and excellent offices.

Detached garage to accommodate 4 cars, with chauffeur's flat over, comprising 4 rooms, bathroom and kitchen. **GARDEN SHED AND HEATED GREENHOUSE.**

ALL PUBLIC SERVICES

The **GREAT FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY** is the gardens and grounds. It would be difficult to appreciate their charm without inspection. Included are well-kept lawns, flower beds and borders, ornamental trees and shrubs, picturesque rock garden, rose pergola, hard tennis court and orchard; also productive kitchen garden. The whole extending to an area of about

13 1/4 ACRES

Cost £7,000 but £3,800 would be accepted for quick sale.

Full particulars of the Agents: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



With possession March, 1943.

DEVONSHIRE

2 miles from Buckfastleigh. 4 1/2 miles from Totnes.

EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM

WITH GOOD HOUSE RECENTLY BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

Ample Buildings.

85 ACRES

INCLUDING 25 ACRES ARABLE.

PRICE £2,600 FREEHOLD

(TITHE £10.)

For particulars apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

MORTGAGES

TRUST FUND OF £20,000 OR MORE AVAILABLE FOR LOAN ON GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND AT 4 1/2 PER CENT. ONLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES WANTED.—FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Quite near to Picket Post. Just off the main road about 2 miles from Ringwood, occupying a superb position with wide open views. Full South aspect.

CHARMING SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE

BUILT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AN ARCHITECT ABOUT 3 YEARS AGO AND POSSESSING ALL COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES.

4 bedrooms, 2 well-fitted bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, sun lounge, maids' sitting room, kitchen and complete offices.

Company's water and electricity. Oak floors and staircase. 2 garages. Conservatory.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS INCLUDE LAWNS, SMALL KITCHEN GARDEN, PLANTATION. ABOUT **2 ACRES IN ALL**

PRICE £4,800 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

AUCTION SALES OF FARMS, RESIDENCES, GROUND RENTS AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL ESTATE, ALSO FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, AND JEWELLERY, CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. FOX & SONS, IN ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY. OFFICES IN BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON AND BRIGHTON. RESULTS FOR 1942 HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY SATISFACTORY. PARTICULARS GLADLY GIVEN IN RESPONSE TO ENQUIRIES FROM PROSPECTIVE SELLERS.

IN A PRETTY HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE

BETWEEN FORDINGBRIDGE AND RINGWOOD

Occupying a delightful secluded position away from main road traffic. Near good bus service.

TO BE SOLD
THIS PICTURESQUE
XVIIth CENTURY
SMALL THATCHED
COUNTRY RESIDENCE

recently the subject of considerable expense and now in perfect condition throughout and possessing all modern conveniences.

The accommodation comprises:

4 BEDROOMS
 (2 with wash basins)
BATHROOM.

LOUNGE. DINING ROOM.
 (Both with oak-beamed ceilings and brick fireplaces.)



For particulars and order to view, apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

STUDY.
KITCHEN AND OFFICES.

"Aga" cooker.
 Companies' electric light and water.
 Oak staircase of Saxon design.

GARAGE.

3 loose boxes. Outbuilding.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are in good order, and include orchard, kitchen garden, pleasure gardens, flower beds and rockeries, paddock. The whole extending to an area of about

3 ACRES

PRICE £3,150 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

(11 BRANCH OFFICES)

ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

'Phone : Kens. 1490.
'Grams : " Estate,
Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

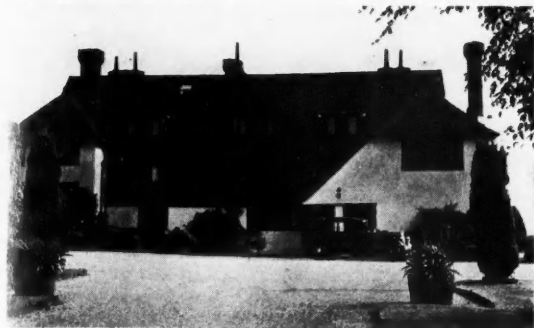
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet,
and Haslemere
Offices.

MID-SUSSEX

c.4

Uninterrupted views of the South Downs. 1 mile main line station. 50 minutes London.



FREEHOLD RESIDENCE DESIGNED BY WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

Impressive entrance and large lounge hall, 3 good reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices.
Co.'s water. Electric light. Modern drainage.
Double garage. Cottage and other useful outbuildings. WELL-STOCKED GARDENS with stone terrace, tennis and other lawns, wild garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock. In all about

7 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

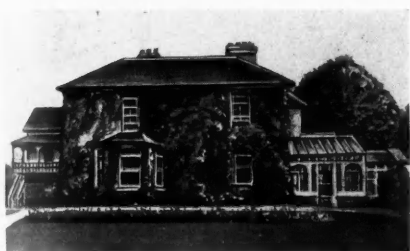
HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

IN BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

c.3

Situated in a small village, with frequent bus service, about 6 miles from Lyndhurst.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE OF THE GEORGIAN TYPE



3 reception, billiards room, 5 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 3 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

EXCELLENT WATER.

ACETYLENE GAS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE. STABLES.

OUTBUILDINGS.

2 COTTAGES.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

2 WALLED KITCHEN GARDENS, ORCHARD AND PASTURE.

In all about

22 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,500

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

GORING-ON-THAMES

c.2

5 minutes Station. Good train service.



A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE

Lounge hall, 2 reception, music room, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. Garage.

SMALL ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.

ACCESS TO RIVER.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD
LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Inspected by Owner's Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

ON THE HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

c.3

Convenient to a picturesque hamlet, on high ground, amidst some of the most charming scenery in the Home Counties, and about 45 miles from London.



CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern drainage. Company's electric light, and other conveniences.

COTTAGE. GARAGE.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS WITH TENNIS COURT, FLOWER BEDS, VEGETABLE GARDEN, ORCHARD, ALSO MEADOWLAND, IN ALL ABOUT 10½ ACRES

VERY MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

CHORLEY WOOD & RICKMANSWORTH

c.34

A DEFINITE BARGAIN AT £3,750

COMPACT, LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

With large rooms and containing:

Lounge, dining room fitted with dance floor and sitting-out alcoves, morning room, 4 bedrooms, h. & c., bathroom and the usual offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

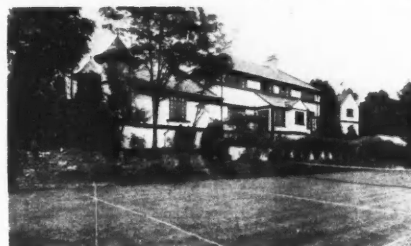
ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

WATER SOFTENER.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.



WELL-ESTABLISHED GROUNDS

TENNIS COURT, ROCK GARDEN, ROSE TREES, VEGETABLE GARDEN, ETC.

IN ALL

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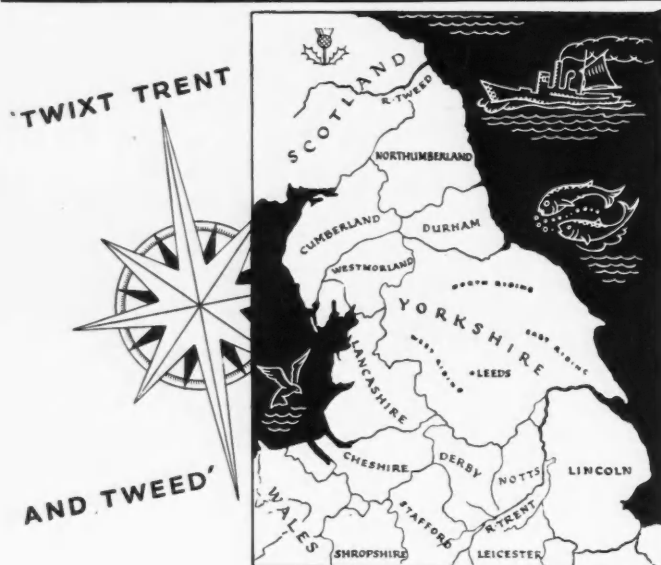
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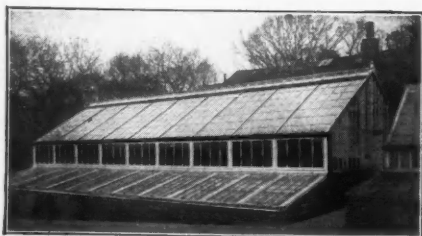
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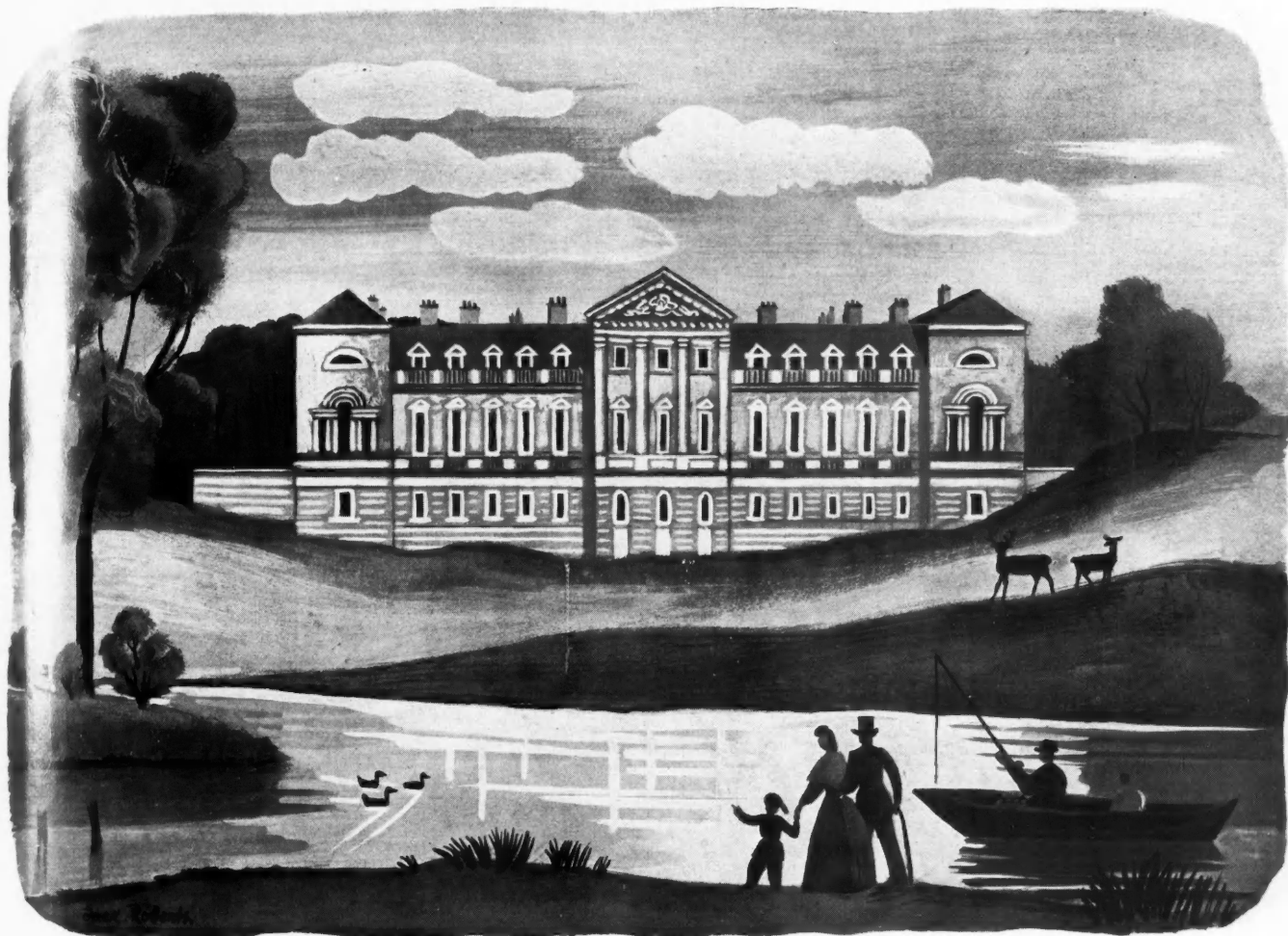
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCII. No. 2377

AUGUST 7, 1942



H.S.H. PRINCESS ROMANOVSKY PAVLOVSKY

Princess Romanovsky Pavlovsky, who was before her marriage Lady Mary Lygon and is a sister of Earl Beauchamp, was married in 1939 to H.H. Prince Vsevolode Joannovitch of Russia, whose mother was Princess Helene of Yugoslavia. Princess Pavlovsky is the Chairman of the Yugoslav Relief Society.

Her portrait here reproduced is by Captain Sergei Rodzianko

COUNTRY LIFE

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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

THE CALL TO LANDOWNERS

COUNTRY LIFE has always maintained that, whether war came or not, two crucial national problems awaiting solution were the future of land ownership and the pattern of British agriculture. Realising that the war has brought a new opportunity to find some generally acceptable plan for solving them, we asked a number of prominent men, differing in their interests and their approach to the subject, to state their opinions on the situation as it now exists. Last week Mr. L. F. Easterbrook summed up those opinions judiciously and found in them a very large measure of agreement.

There is agreement that there must be a greater amount of national control over the use of agricultural land in the future than in the past, but there is also agreement that the nation will be justified in a policy of greater and more efficient production than in the past—though Mr. Walter Hill lays it down that "if agriculture is to be subsidised by the rest of the community, care must be taken that the subsidy is fixed no higher than is compatible with the country's position as a powerful and progressive industrial nation." How the necessary control, and the necessary confidence and efficiency, for increased production are to be obtained is a matter of less definite agreement, perhaps, but Mr. Easterbrook is certainly justified in saying that if a real revival of ownership and farming takes place, and legislation can attract back to the land money and confidence, the articles will have given an outline for common agreement on a practicable policy.

Such agreement is not as surprising as it would once have been. Emergency broadens the outlook. But it is surprising enough to justify those who believe that war-time conditions have forced on us practical measures of reconstruction, which are themselves teaching us how to reconstruct. The obvious example is that of the County Executive Committees, which seem to be working themselves willy-nilly permanently into the fabric of our farming organisation. In the process they are undoubtedly discovering some very pretty theories, founded on the idea that individual enterprise and co-operation in farming and landowning have failed, and that there is no alternative to State ownership and the clean slate.

On the other hand, those who, like Dr. Orwin, state such views clearly, are, as Mr. Easterbrook pointed out last week, issuing a direct challenge to the existing system to justify itself. Lord Brocket, elsewhere in this issue, makes reply, speaking as farmer and landowner, that Dr. Orwin's condemnation is not justified.

But whether Dr. Orwin is wrong or right, the most convincing answer that can be given is to rise to the occasion of a great revival, and, so far as it is possible, to take the lead in practical reconstruction instead of waiting for a theoretical one. There is not space here to discuss the suggestion that a regional organisation of landowning, on the lines of the war-time organisation of farming, would make an organic framework which an independent Commission could foster and control. But it is along such lines of advance that the best reply of the landowners to their detractors will be found.

PLUMS

A BUMPER crop of plums is expected, and soon we shall be eyeing the Czars and other early trees for purple fruits soft enough to be enjoyed then and there, uncooked. For several plums which cannot satisfy the exacting standards of the dessert dish (offering fruit to be consumed critically by adults at the end of a main meal) are yet acceptable when eaten direct, warm and sun-kissed, from the tree: Victorias may be cited as another well-known example. Yet, out of all the imperial purples and crimsons which plums produce, there come no more than two or three dessert fruits comparable, by an epicurean palate, with the green and yellow gages. Wild greengages are said to have been first taken from the Caucasus to Italy, and thence to the rest of Europe. The greengage came to England from France, where it was called the Reine Claude, supposedly after the wife of François I, but the label was lost on the journey to the garden of its English importer, Sir William Gage of Hengrave. "For the curious," as writers of an earlier day put it, there is a world of romance and suggestion in the mere names of fruits: Czar, first produced in 1874, commemorates the visit of the Czar to Britain in that year; Victoria, brought from a Sussex garden by a Brixton grower about 1840, must almost have named itself; that excellent gage, Golden Esperen, was first raised by Major Esperen, who busied himself with fruit-growing when he retired from Napoleon's armies.

TO J—

"Soldier, what do you dream of, sleeping,
Lights and laughter, and brimming glass?"

"Dreaming am I . . . of wild wings sweeping
Skies at morning—and salmon leaping;
Winds on the river and rain-wet grass."

"Soldier, why do you smile now, waking?"

"Thinking am I . . . of days now past.
Knowing, no matter the road I'm taking,
War must end—and in worlds re-making
I shall return . . . to the things that last."
E. A. WILKINSON.

THE FUTURE OF HEALTH

THE Medical Planning Commission has issued an interim report reviewing the defects and deficiencies of the present medical system and putting forward schemes for its reorganisation, much as agriculturists, architects and other professions are doing for their respective spheres. Doctors, naturally, regard ill-health as a national crime, a relic of barbarism, which it is the duty of the State to stamp out—though what will happen to them when this ideal is realised the report does not say. Three alternative proposals are put forward. One favours the extension of the present system of National Health Insurance, to include the dependents of insured persons and everybody of similar status, thus covering 90 per cent. of the population. Another regards medical service as a function of the State and makes all doctors whole-time salaried servants, financed by insurance methods or State funds. Health centres, like the famous pioneer Centre at Peckham, would keep us fit, and replace the private surgery when we were sick. The majority of the Commission is against such a degree of nationalisation and tends towards a compromise between these alternatives: part-time salaried service with opportunities for private practice—or, as the patient sees it, consultation. In fact, it is

pointed out that existing defects are in, and not of, the present system, and that improved organisation and the enlargement of State service could achieve the necessary changes without any violent break with tradition. But there is general support for the system of Health Centres, and on the urgent need for unifying our hospital system. The report emphasises that the fundamental need is for simplifying administration and combining the various services into a central health authority.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY

THE edict against the broadcasting of over-sentimental and "slushy" songs has had on the whole a very good reception, though the level of the Forces programme is defended on the grounds that only the simpler forms of entertainment are tolerated in the barrack room. It was certainly time that authority did become uneasy as to the mawkish fare on which our fighting men have been regaled, for there are circumstances in which the sentiment of *Baby, I'm Yearning* can be overdone. In any case it is good to see the B.B.C. taking a firm line and leading rather than following. We may hope that the old-fashioned bass and baritone, who have been ousted by the "anaemic" hordes of the crooners, may come back into a corner of their old kingdom. "Oh, damn your sentiments!" exclaimed Sir Peter Teazle, and substituting the singular for the plural, so will say most of us.

SPORT IN WAR-TIME

THE annual report of the British Field Sports Society is a document well worth reading by all who have at heart the present and future of sport, subject of course to the overriding necessities of the war. War-time is clearly the very last time to be used by any body of persons for the furthering of their own particular objects by propaganda. There will always, however, be a tendency to do so, and the Society has had some tussles with old antagonists, who are opposed to sport in one form or another. While doing their best to combat such efforts, they have also done some good positive work on their own account. They have, for instance, compiled, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, an estimate of the number of rabbits and game killed each year by shooting. They have taken up the question of extending the shooting season, and the opening day for grouse shooting was advanced to August 1, five days earlier, in fact, than recommended by the Society. They have likewise pointed out that, owing to the petrol regulations, some districts must remain unshot, so that a large potential food supply would run to waste. Now they are informed that the Divisional Petroleum Officers will be guided by the local War Agricultural Committees in dealing with applications for petrol for shooting purposes. A register of horse-rugs and blankets in case of air raids has also been made. Everybody will agree that the interests of sport "must be governed by the needs of the National Emergency," and the Society appears to be doing its best to see that it is so governed.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES

ABOUT eighteen months ago members of the British Ecological Society were being asked to send precise information of any large communities of spindle trees: this lovely species' weakness of giving winter hospitality to the bean aphid was of course already known, but more data about its suspected harbourage of the sugar beet aphid were needed. Now the Ecological Society is asking for the fruit (in quantities of 14 lb.) of the common juniper—not for gin but for the medicinal effect of the berries upon the kidneys. This is in homely and ancient tradition: before Agincourt, English women collected cobwebs for their men to take overseas as a first-aid dressing for wounds—even as at present great quantities of sphagnum moss are collected at the request of hospitals. But *The Lancet's* recent account of one large hospital's experiments in the gathering, preparation and use of hips, for the virtue of which prodigious claims were recently made should temper enthusiasm with caution.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

COULD any COUNTRY LIFE reader of Wessex origin and agricultural knowledge tell me the exact meaning of the word "arish," which I know is used in some parts of the West Country in connection with corn? I believe it is a local word for a stook of corn sheaves standing in the field, and there is on the Dorset coast between Lulworth and Swanage a tiny cove which goes by the name of Arish Mel. It is usually alluded to as Arish Mill, which is incorrect as there never was a mill there, and the only industry with which this small bay, complete with convenient cave, has been connected in the past is that of smuggling—with lobster potting as a sideline, or blind.

I FEEL that I should know the meaning of the word without asking, but writing these Notes for COUNTRY LIFE has proved to me there are many things of which once I felt quite certain, which appear to be but fallacious—tricks played on the memory by the passage of time. I am particularly interested in the meaning of "arish" as my home away from home for 14 years was El Arish, in Sinai, and the Arabic word *arish* means the temporary shelter made of palm branches, in which so many Arabian cultivators live during the summer months when the heat of their windowless mud-brick houses becomes insupportable. These *arishes* of palm look very much like large corn stooks, and, in my belief as to the meaning of "arish" in Wessex is correct, it was probably one of the many Arabic words brought back to England by the returning Crusaders. Among the best known of these is "tally-ho" from *ta'ala ahoo*—"come look!" "rook" and "checkmate," in chess from *rookn*—"corner" and *sheikh mayyet*—"sheikh dead," "stable" from *establ*, together with a whole variety of others about which there might be some doubt as to whether the Crusaders obtained the word from the Saracens, or vice versa.

ONE of the most interesting pieces of evidence as to the identity of individual Crusaders is in the old monastery of the Mount of the Law in Sinai where, on the walls of the refectory, are, or were, coats of arms cut and painted by various Crusader knights who visited this birthplace of our religion during lulls in the wars with Saladin. With the help of a heraldry expert I had already identified several coats, among them those of the West Country families of Pridaux and Holloway, proving that Wessex played its part in the Crusades, when the monks, after thinking it over for some 600 years, decided to have a spring-cleaning and put the place in a state of complete repair. In the parlance of the house painter they made good and laid a thick wash of crumbly orange, salmon pink and cerulean blue over the inscriptions, which once upon a time might have been regarded as unsightly vandalism, but which nevertheless threw very valuable light upon the feudal period.

THE Crusades must have been an extraordinary campaign or series of campaigns as, in the various battles and sieges were fought, what, prior to 1939, we might have considered incredible savagery and brutality, there were various lulls in the wars when Saracen and Christian knights sank their



GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR, WILTSHIRE,

Which Lord Zetland announced has been given to the National Trust by Major and Mrs R. F. Fuller. Built by Thomas Tropenell in the second half of the fifteenth century, it is the most complete example of a mediaeval manor house

differences and went hunting together—hence "tally-ho." I have a book written in the early part of the twelfth century by a Saracen sheikh, which draws an interesting picture of ordinary life in those queer times.

Apparently this old gentleman had the warmest friendship for his hunting cronies among the Franks, and he describes some happy days spent with them. His anecdotes make amusing reading, as in keeping with the custom of the times and his adherence to the faith he was compelled to write a blessing after mention of any Mohammedan, and in the same way had to pen a curse after the name of every Christian. A very literal and Anglicised translation reads more or less as: "Had a very jolly day lion hunting, but that useless lazy earth-stopper, Ahmed (may Allah protect him) let us down badly, leaving several dens open. The hunt of the day would have been spoilt, but my dear old friend, Sieur de Tancred (the curse of God on him), was well up with hounds as usual and saved the situation."

IN an advertisement which is appearing in various journals at the present time, there is mention of the fact that not so very long ago malaria was endemic in this country, and that in all probability James I and Cromwell died of the malignant variety. It was particularly common in the Fen district, in some parts of Kent, and around the Glastonbury area, and was then known as the ague. Its complete disappearance from this country is more or less recent as, until a hundred years or so ago, a goodly percentage of the patients in our London hospitals were suffering from the disease.

It would be interesting to hear the views of our well-informed readers as to the reason why malaria has vanished entirely from these islands. The disease, according to medical science, is transmitted only by the anopheles mosquito, which to infect a human being must previously have bitten a patient suffering from the fever. The country's freedom from malaria cannot be attributed to better drainage of land or improved sanitation, which has made the breeding of mosquitoes impossible, as the culex and other varieties flourish and are to be met with everywhere. The anopheles, however, which at one time must have been plentiful, would appear now to be extinct, and this is remarkable as the weather and water conditions, which suit one variety, are suitable also for

the malaria carrier. Perhaps some COUNTRY LIFE reader will be able to throw light on the mystery.

THE question arose the other day when two or three dog-lovers were gathered together as to whether the canine nature was capable of showing spite. It was decided that spite was perhaps a harsh word to use as it suggests a mean and despicable nature, but that many dogs, when they are treated as personal friends, will show master by their deeds afterwards that they disapprove of some action he has taken. For instance, most animals object to a bath and it is a very common occurrence, after the ablutions, combings and brushings, for the nicely-laundered dog to go down forthwith to the muddiest corner of the garden and have a two hours' rat hunt after a mythical rat. This, however, may not be due altogether to a desire to show higher authority that they disapprove of bathing, but more probably to get rid of the unpleasant and distasteful smell of soap.

I recall a very clear case of a retaliation when a man in my regiment insisted on sending his old retriever, Shot, into a stream for a swim, while out for exercise one summer's evening. Shot was very much a shooting dog, and took life very seriously indeed. For him there were only seven months in the year—those from August to February, when the gun was in use—and for a professional retriever to be ordered to do a ridiculous and useless thing like taking to water when there was no duck or snipe to be picked up was intolerable. It was a clear sign he was being treated as a silly pet dog and that master was temporarily deranged. Finally Shot waded in mutinously and slowly, swam round in a circle, and took the trouble to come out through an extremely boggy bit of black river mud.

After dinner that night my friend found Shot curled up in—not on—his camp bed with the crumpled and soiled sheets draped round him and his muddy head on the pillow. Never in his life had he dreamed of jumping into a chair or taking a seat on a couch, and as for climbing on to that sacred thing, a bed, the idea was unthinkable. It was a very clear case of a justifiable reprisal and, as the whole regiment, having gathered round to shout with delighted laughter, took Shot's part, he escaped without the thrashing that had been promised him.

THE NEW CHINA

By LADY HOSIE

FIVE years ago, in July, 1937, China's struggle against the Japanese invasion began. To-day, now in her sixth year, China stands once more in the gravest jeopardy. For the first four years she faced Japan alone, but still, in Occupied China, held Japan entangled, unable to "get on or get out." But the recent cutting of the Burma Road, China's life-line south, means that even less than before help can reach her noble leader, the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, in his fastness.

It is true that he has now 5,000,000 men trained to bear arms, but unfortunately these are only small arms. Japan has a million and a half well-equipped men, facing and attacking him. Without big artillery or aeroplanes, Chiang, when he gives battle, has to fling half-armed forces against the foe. Heavy of heart, he knows that his losses must be gigantic. His men know, too, that they are marching to death. They kneel before the little images in the wayside shrines, often with tears streaming down their faces. They are not thrust into battle through the fatalism and emperor-adoration of the Japanese, or the fanaticism of the Nazis. Deliberately, the Chinese soldiers, whether lads, or men who have left homes and farms, go forth at Chiang's orders, knowing their fate, and laying down their lives freely in freedom's cause. Only with their bodies lying in heaps, as they know, can they stem the invading tide. They march singing, like the French hostages on their way to the execution squad who die with the *Marseillaise* on their lips. These Chinese sing their national anthem, the song of China's new democracy:

For the people's rights we firm must stand,
One family, one united land.

To a certain extent, China has always been democratic, in that the poorest boy could, if he passed the Civil Service examinations brilliantly enough, rise to the highest office in the land under the throne; for China invented Civil Service examinations. But until the middle of the nineteenth century China never knew that other nations existed, and so lost the stimulus of competition and the force of others' example. Thus it came about that the Chinese mandarin was apt to think his first duty was to see his family in good positions, rather than of his own



BY LAW CHINESE SCHOOLBOYS MUST WEAR SCOUT OR CADET UNIFORMS

service to the nation. This was why, if he fell into disgrace, his whole family fell with him. From the highest to the lowest, it was considered sufficient for any householder to keep the piece of high road in front of his own house clean: no other part of it was his business, even if it meant the extremest inconvenience to himself, such as struggling to the knees in mire or dust. After all, it is only a century since we ourselves first had municipal councils!

Enormous changes have swept over China in the last 10 years, and one must give credit where it is due: for, just as in Europe the Church was the origin of education, healing, and of what we call the social conscience, so in China the example and instigation of the missionaries undoubtedly gave China her present passion for reform. During our last war with Germany, for instance, the movement began for the teaching of the masses to read. It sounds like Rowland Hill, who a century ago was moved to start

Penny Postage. One day in France a young interpreter, James Yen, of the Chinese Labour Corps, and an ardent Christian, happened to see one of his men, normally a cheerful coolie from Shantung, sorrowfully twisting and turning a well-worn letter written in Chinese. When "Jimmy" Yen asked him about it, he said he could not read it, none of his battalion could read, and he longed to know its contents, as he knew it must be from home, a little farm far away on the Shantung plains. Mr. Yen read it for him and wrote an answer. The letter had been written by the village letter-writer for a fee, and this gentleman would be able to read the answer to the family over there. James Yen then started, not the Penny Post, but the Thousand Character simple lessons in Chinese, beginning first with 100. When he returned to China, he gave his life to the education of the masses, often despite poverty and criticism, till Chiang's Cabinet asked him to undertake it as a Government function. His method was that every person taught should teach another; and it was hard work for the farming folk to start learning at any and every age after a long day's work. But to-day Dr. Yen can say that, in the last few years, 49,000,000 have ceased to be illiterate. This is of vital importance, for China has already had her first attempt at a People's Parliament in Chungking: and just as education went hand in hand with the franchise in England, so it is doing the same in China.

The next great move has been the growth of the municipal conscience. Great manufacturing cities have grown up since 1900, with all that may mean of bad conditions. But for the five years before the Japanese invasion, a wave of fierce reform swept over China; she determined to have beautiful cities and clean, wide streets, though this could not be done in a day. It is good to think that Britain co-operated a little in all this. I am reminded of a November day some ten years ago when a well-set sturdy Chinese gentleman, who looked as if he were at home on horseback, called upon us in Oxford, asking us to help him to find a house for a year's stay for himself, his wife, two small children, and their *amah*, or maid-cook. He wore



MODERN BUILDINGS IN THE GREAT CITY OF CANTON: VIEW OF THE PEARL RIVER

the long, swinging military cape which the Generalissimo dons for ceremonial occasions. He had been, he told us, a colonel in the Kuomintang army.

"Lately, however," he said, "I was Mayor of Hankow." He spoke painstakingly, for he was 40 and had only begun to learn English two years earlier. "But I realised," he went on, "that it needs very much knowledge and experience to administer a great city of a million or two people. Of course I had a good salary and could pay for good advice, but some friends, who are supporting me over here, saw the problem was new to us Chinese. We set to work to find out which country had the best-managed town council, and everybody told us England."

I beamed with pleasure and surprise at this unexpected address and could hardly remember in time to murmur, while he bowed, the proper deprecating phrase, "We are unworthy, unworthy." He brushed me aside.

"We were told that there is no bribery in English municipal councils, and not even any pay: so I have come to see how you manage this. It seems quite extraordinary." Clicking his tongue rhythmically, he then put his hand down till it nearly touched the floor, and raised it by stages up, as though growing a tree. "I must learn," he explained, "from the bottom upwards, from your smallest village or parish councils to the biggest cities. Can you take me to see the magistrates perhaps to-morrow?"

He stood up and looked down on me with, I am sure, the same air with which he commanded his men during the famous and difficult march of the Kuomintang army from Canton to Nanking, which the Generalissimo had headed.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF SUN YAT SEN, FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, AT NANKING

"Perhaps first we had better find a house for your family," I suggested, and thanked Heaven mentally that they had a cook with them.

During the course of the next few months, he saw not only our magistrates at work, but various town clerks, attended education committees, inspected technical schools, and visited the various prisons. Finally, remembering his

desire to examine the very roots, I asked some friends who own a large farm in Wiltshire and yet manage to put in much time in public work, to invite him and his wife to stay for a few days. They wrote me that he questioned them minutely as to the price of corn, seeds, rotation of crops, wages, horses, eggs, machinery: he was enchanted and more than enthusiastic. They took him everywhere they could, and



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT WUCHANG: A MODERN BUILDING COMPLETED JUST BEFORE THE WAR WITH JAPAN



THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY AT PEKING

Outside, tradition is maintained, even to the decorative animals originally intended to frighten intruders

the Parish Council formally welcomed him. They took him to see Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge. When he came back, I asked him what he and his wife liked most of all. He beamed in delight upon me.

"Oh, I can easily tell you that," said he, and heaped me with surprise upon surprise. "We liked best of all the home for poor children and orphans. My wife and I decided we must have one too for every city, when we return to China."

He was recalled earlier than expected to China and I daresay began the good work forthwith.

It is no wonder, with such a spirit inflaming China, that she had begun, before this cruel invasion, to build her public offices in the grand manner, and to combine in these offices the comforts and conveniences of the West with the beauty of the Orient. When I leisurely travelled through China for a year before Japan's attack, I went enchanted from one beautiful civic centre to another, seeing wonderful and majestic new public libraries and colleges. Inside, the buildings were all modern: there were padded armchairs, shaded electric lamps, buttons to be pressed for every sort of engagement, leather-covered desks, tip-up chairs in an auditorium where the Mayor, or other head of the office, addressed his colleagues and helpers every Monday

morning concerning the way they could serve China. But outside, China had left her own imprint. The old one-storeyed temple had been built so as not to attract the attention of the myriad demons which Old China thought flew a yard above each man's head. Now, there were buildings of three and four storeys. All those hampering superstitions of centuries were gone. The long line of the roof might now charmingly end with the Five Rams in porcelain, of Canton's heraldry, or in the bulls' horns of Confucian sacrifices, or indeed the little row of dogs who bark away the intruder. But these were mere remnants, a touch of tender humour, not of belief, any more than are our griffins or unicorns. The modern Chinese Mayor's edifice had become as glorious as the palaces of Peking, and spoke of the dignity of a people and a city.

Then in 1937 came the Japanese, and loosed their bombs specially upon all the new and costly glory and greatness. When one considers the beauty alone which Japan and Germany have smashed, it is hard not to be taken with a cold rage. But every new city had that gap in wounds because of Japanese high-explosive, lives again in Chinese hearts, more majestic as they intend it shall be—some day. With that vision within their souls, the small factory-owners, who dragged their pieces of machinery 1,500 miles, by pack-mule, wheelbarrow, canal boat, on their backs, from their invaded coast to Free China, are pooling to-day their machinery, their resources, in a new great Co-operative Movement of Work. They intend to take these all back again.



THE SCIENCE BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY AT CANTON

Retaining the outward form of temple low enough to be overlooked by demons



HOUSES AND SHOPS OF TO-DAY IN WUCHANG
China can give character even to modern shop buildings

Of course the most sensational advance, which war seems even to enhance, has been in China's women. When as a young person I first tried to make friends with Chinese girls, I used to explore many paths, but always seemed unable to make a real contact. I wonder which became more bored, they or I! Apart from the baby-worship common to all women, jewellery, clothes, and the subject of our differences, we lived in separate worlds. They had never seen a train or read a modern book of any kind. And now the West realises that some of the most finely-educated, charming women to be found in the world are the new Chinese women. They possess the tenacity of a cord of silk. To-day among her multifarious duties of state Mme. Chiang is caring for 38,000 war orphans, a fraction of China's homeless children. It takes capacity as well as a great heart to do that. In Japan, as in Germany, women are not asked for advice. To American friends of China, who asked asking that Mme. Chiang might visit the States to address meetings some time ago, the Generalissimo cabled his thanks, but added that she could not be spared. A cable came protesting that she would be worth a regiment to China through those addresses. He cabled back that she was already "worth 10 regiments to him in China"!

But meanwhile China is sorely beleaguered. Let us, who are her allies, send every scrap of help we can, relief for her bomb-torn citizens, funds for her co-operatives, and munitions and aeroplanes for that world citizen and Chinese gentleman, Chiang Kai-shek.

VIEWS OF WESSEX

By H. M. TOMLINSON

ONE day in Dorchester, before the wars, I was walking with another London journalist, and while we were admiring the statue of William Barnes, the Dorset poet, my friend suddenly imagined that what we ought to do was to call at Max Gate. I was not sure of that. It was my first visit to Dorchester, but we went on to the house, and I chose to wait in the road. I had heard that Thomas Hardy was a shy man, and so it seemed, for even his house was behind trees intended more for screening than ornament.

Of course, I wished to meet the man who had written *Far From the Madding Crowd*—which no townsman could have written—before a print had come my way. But what of that? Common sense told me that though we met and conversed for a few minutes it was not likely that I should see him. You never have a full sight of that sort of fellow, but notice that he is bald, or stoops, or is so uneasy that you fancy he would have been happier if you had stayed out; you see no more than a few inconsequential marks in his appearance, which perhaps is a trifle funny.

At other times I have regretted that I could not look Charles Lamb in the face, or watch Handel at the Foundling Hospital, sitting at the organ. One cannot help a suspicion that we never really see such men; their contemporaries merely know they are about. Nor are they ever dead. They are with the verities. They always were. Any day now in Dorchester you may wonder whether the ghost of Hardy has just gone by. Not only is his name common in Dorset, but so is his slight figure and his expression. For he was more than a person: he was an attestation of immortal Wessex. Immortal, asks a cynic, in the midst of the muddle of the world? Well, I've found, after a raid night, while bedding a shrub, a flint arrowhead. There is a wry smile in that. And the barrows of its prehistoric folk are always in sight, like its cows. The Romans did not stay here long, as time goes. Hardy's line was here before them, and still makes market day entertaining. It is coeval with the earth.

My friend was not long hidden by those trees. He was soon back, smiling. I found he was amused with himself. "No," he explained, "the old boy stood nervously at his door. I think he wanted me to go away, but he was courtesy itself. I apologised for bothering him, and said I intended to write something about Wessex. 'There it is,' said old Hardy, and waved his hand hastily towards those hills." They were ordinary hills, with clumps of trees. We laughed. We understood we were outsiders. There was no easy entry. Wessex was for those who could find it. From what I learned of Hardy in later years, I am sure he would have informed my friend had he known what to say. How to say it? To most Londoners the English countryside, well beyond the villas, has the silence and withdrawal of a foreign land. After all, what could Gabriel Oak, or any Dorset shepherd, make of Woolwich Reach, at full tide? And though I have spent many years in the West Country, from Taunton to Land's End, yet I shall never have the unconscious ease of a native. Interest and the curious eye, sympathy, and history, botany and geology, never take one all the way. It remains always a little apart, though it affects us.

There are stretches of Wessex that are now as when Tranter Dewey was refreshing his neighbours in his house at Mellstock, which is Sinsford by the map. That would be in the 'sixties. For that matter, probably the valley of the Bride is much as it was when Napoleon was expected over, though the writing of this was interrupted by the shells of another war bursting over its enclosing hills, dirty little mudlets spotting the white of the usual cumulus above the coverts of the roe deer. I don't know whether the deer pay attention to that kind of thing, for the roe never allows more than a few seconds, but the other animals do not. They are no more interested in little in the sky than in the farmer's new hat. They may be right, for as soon as the intruding

smoke has gone, the valley has its repose of a thousand years. Nothing has happened.

I have been in Wessex long enough to learn that I shall never know the land as Hardy knew it, nor as the farmer on the other side of the blackthorn hedge, who works all the hours of daylight now, and adds as much moonlight as he can. The bones of such men are as native to the soil as its flints and cherts. One dares not trifle with so much as their dialect, that simple but disastrous trap for a novelist. This does not mean that a townsman cannot be born with a green thumb, and is unaware of the almost forgotten smell of a dusty road after a summer shower, and of the cry of a corncrake across the meadow when the evening is hot and still, and is unable to tell the farmer some facts about his land he did not know. The man of the city is alien, and does not belong; that is all.

As for that farmer, he would confuse Thomas with another Hardy, I suspect, and is less troubled by the fall of Malaya than by that of a length of his dry walls; but then, he cannot give much time to news, reading and reflection.

better forgotten, that the Immanent Will had fallen asleep. As to whether that is so or not no direct information seems available, but it is certain the earth about here is quick enough to be rarely the same for two days together. It remains youthful, and at play. There is much still to come. From the heights above the Chesil Beach, near Abbotsbury, you could suppose, fairly often, that you were watching the first experimental sunrise, not quite sure of the way it ought to go, and in a moment discovering means to expand to all the zones; and imagine that sunset was celebrating the end of the initial display of day. You witness but the beginning. You could not then believe that the sea, so far below, when in the mood, can fling its salt over this high ridge and blacken foliage in the valley, miles away. That happens rarely, but when you have seen storm in the act you have no doubt the elements keep moving. There are infinite resources. Antiquity is a word we use. It concerns a way of measurement.

For that reason, I suppose, no length of stay here will change the wonder of a stranger into indifference. Now and then, when the news



W. F. Taylor

CHESIL BEACH FROM THE HEIGHTS ABOVE ABBOTSBURY

I notice, though, that he takes his plough carefully around the tumulus, while unaware that it encloses an ancestor's dust. He has but an inkling, with which it would be unsafe to meddle, that the circular mound, somehow, is related to the things he will never know; that no man knows. It belongs to the twilight. It is wise to pay homage to the twilight. For despite the authority of Sherborne's monastery, and of Wimborne's minster, that immense pagan image, far older than either, cut into the turf of the hill over Cerne Abbas, still has the last word. When things go inexplicably ill, then, as a last resort, the mind, unless it be of the best, will take to the twilight, and is back with the stone circles and the tumuli.

Hardy would show you in his garden a probable altar stone he had dug up, and stand while you meditated on that and some Roman relics and on things past. But there are hours when Wessex seems never to have heard of dynasts, Beaker folk, and Romans. It can be as lightsome as any land newly found. I doubt whether the farmer sees that land, and whether Hardy ever noticed it. It may be there only to a newcomer, who was not born beside Egdon Heath, that survival of aboriginal England, with its sombre aspect of the immemorial.

Besides, Hardy was inclined to suppose, because of so much Egdon had seen, most of it

is against us, and so is the weather, and ways are foul, he may go to bed supposing that time has unwound most of its length, and the earth is heavy with age. There was such a night recently; but in the morning, just about sunrise, a journey had to be made to Port Bredy, ten miles away, the little town which furnished canvas and cordage for most of the ships which met the Spaniards.

The road was the one we knew. It is lofty, a shelf of the ridge from Abbotsbury to Lyme Regis, and one of the most attractive coast roads in England. There was no mistaking it. But the land was undiscovered. We could see how little we knew of it. Its commonplace outlines had gone. It was submerged in a white flood of vapour, as compact as snow, almost to the tops of the hills, which were islands in the distance, distinct in the sun. Our road, in fact, ran above the clouds. The sky was clear and we travelled an aerial course.

As for the sea below, it had gone, nearly all of it. The miles of tawny beach from Portland to Burton Bradstock were as defined as an etching, but had only a narrow burnished selvedge of water. A display of fog, just off shore, appeared to be a phantom country, raised overnight, cliffs, bays, fiords, and sunny uplands of desert, for nothing grew there yet, an abstract of a kingdom not yet ready for dynasts and taxation.

DOCUMENTED FURNITURE AT LANGLEYS, ESSEX

THE discovery of an account for redecorating and furnishing two rooms at Langleys, Essex, in 1797-98, by the firm of Charles Elliott enables a maker, hitherto no more than a name, to be identified with excellent satinwood furniture of the Sheraton type which is still in the house.

From notes kindly supplied me by Sir Ambrose Heal, it appears that Charles Elliott (b. 1752, d. 1832) was apprenticed to his brother-in-law (William?) Francis, upholster in New Bond Street. His name appears in directories 1784-1808 at 97, New Bond Street; subsequently (1808-26) at No. 104, and under various styles: Elliott, Son and Francis; Elliott; and, finally, in 1826, Elliott and Francis. There is a trade card in the Heal Collection from Elliott's (*sic*) Warehouse, No. 98, New Bond Street, advertising a "patent Fracture Bedstead" of about 1800. Mr. W. T. T. Elliott has supplied the information that Charles was one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society and that a sister of his married Mr. Jay the founder of the Mourning Warehouse in Regent Street. It is not unlikely that he was connected with William Elliott, upholster (1655-1730), of Shenley, Hertfordshire, and his brother John Elliott, upholsterer, of London (died 1729). Another John Elliott is variously described as cabinet-maker, of Poland Street in 1749, and upholster, of Clements Lane (died 1769). Finally, there was William Elliott, of Elliott and Rutt, cabinet-makers and upholsterers, of 2, Clements Lane, nephew of the above John Elliott, member of the Upholsters Livery Company. In 1803, a John Elliott, upholsterer, of New Bond Street, appears as a subscriber to Sheraton's *Cabinet Dictionary*.

The furniture supplied to William Tufnell has the supreme elegance associated with the name of Sheraton through his various publications of furniture designs current at this time, and the Elliotts may have benefited from studying his *Cabinet Maker's and Upholsterer's Drawing Book* of 1791.

On the other hand, it is now generally accepted that Sheraton not only carried out none of the designs in his books himself and was not himself possessed of a shop, but that

(Right) 2. — SATINWOOD DRESSING COMMODE, circa 1798

(Below) 3.—MAHOGANY EMPIRE SIDEBOARD; THE EAGLES POSSIBLY OF WILLIAM KENT PERIOD RE-USED



1.—BLACK AND GILT JAPANNED FURNITURE IN THE SMALL DRAWING-ROOM

most of his examples are in fact taken or derived from pieces by established makers such as Campbell, Marsh and Tatham, Morell and Seddon to name some of the leading men of the time who were employed by the Prince of Wales at Carlton House.

Only one of Elliott's bills has been preserved, but that he supplied more than it specifically accounts for is implied by his client's endorsing it on the back "part of the furniture of the drawing room", mentioning in

Japanning tablets in the backs of d°	£	s.	d.
and varnishing ...	3	15	0
10 Chintz covers for d° ...	5	15	0

It is curious to find that this type of back was termed gothic. The tablets are japanned dark olive green with naturalistic floral designs in a paler tone. A pair of sofas *en suite*, "with shaped ends and stuff backs," costing £15 16s. has unfortunately disappeared.

Other items still in the house are:

A Satinwood Pembroke Table cross-banded and bordered, highly varnished, on socket castors ...	£	s.	d.
A leather cover to d°	6	6	0
Two oval Satinwood Tables on claws ...	13	0	
2 leather covers for same ...	2	14	0
A Pair of Satinwood triangular - bottom polescreens, with oval frames covered with green silk ...	7	0	
Two mahogany pot cupboard fronts with reeded fronts ...	3	13	6
	1	16	0

The last-mentioned objects are simpler versions of the tambour-fronted example in Fig. 5, which is veneered with satinwood on a mahogany carcass. It is part of a complete bedroom suite in satinwood, including a dressing commode with an adjustable mirror rising from the back and side trays that fold over to form the top of the centre portion (Fig. 2); and a very handsome wardrobe with oval amboyna wood plaques in the centre of the doors and a recessed ebonised top like an inverted cornice (Fig. 8). All the satinwood in these pieces is of a lovely soft, mellow, golden hue, without a trace of the crude orange or greenish colour which makes so much furniture in this word unattractive. Another beauty in it is the absence of painted decoration, except in the chair-back tablets.

The similarity of character between the identifiable chairs and tables, and this bedroom suite, makes its attribution to Elliott extremely probable. A black and gilt japanned suite (Fig. 1), of which there are various pieces in the house, is not specifically referred to in the extant bill, unless it is the "chairs and tables in the green drawing room" of William Tufnell.

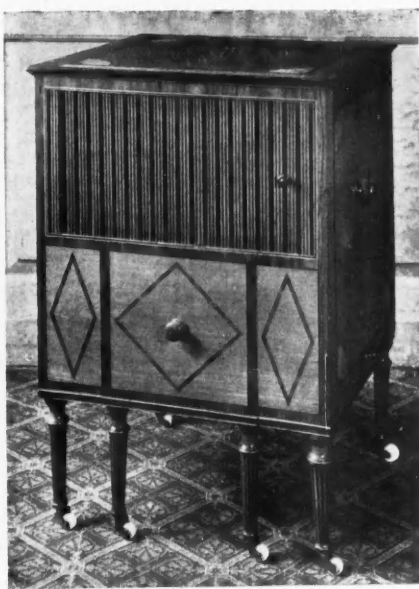
addition chairs and tables, window curtains, a carpet, girandoles, bronze figures, pier-glasses and stoves.

Among the identifiable items in the bill are a set of ten chairs (Fig. 6). These are evidently:

10 Satinwood gothic back chairs with elbows strung with purple wood and stuff seats	£	s.	d.
	18	0	0



4.—BLACK AND GILT BERGÈRE CHAIR, *circa* 1798



5.—SATINWOOD AND MAHOGANY BEDSIDE COMMODE, *circa* 1798



6.—SATINWOOD ELBOW CHAIR; A SET OF TEN, *circa* 1797-8

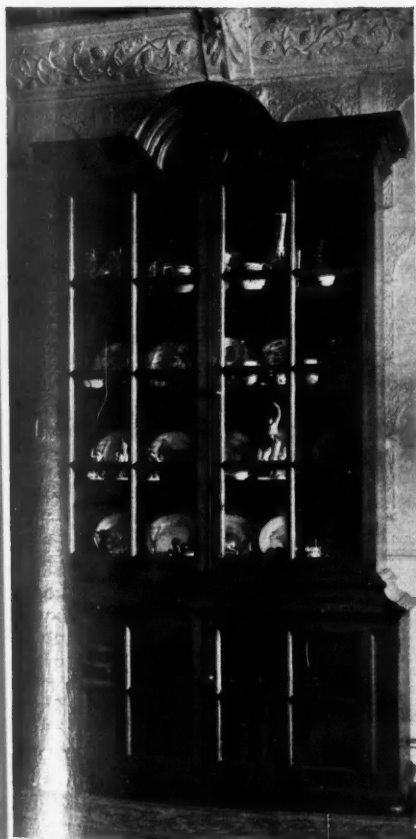
THREE EXAMPLES OF WORK BY OR ATTRIBUTED TO CHARLES ELLIOTT

endorsement. This is not unlikely, since most of the pieces remain in that room and there are no rival candidates to the reference. The lacquering of chairs in this way was not very common, but in this case it is exceedingly effective, particularly the lattice pattern on the inclined back-rail. Two Bergère armchairs (Fig. 4) evidently went with these though they are not *en suite*. The gilt lion-masks and pawed scrolls on the arms are a device sometimes found on supports to tables of that epoch—deriving from excavated antiques—but unusual in this connection. The small circular table in Fig. 1, one of a pair, has a marbled top typical of the same taste, and evidently belongs

to the chairs, but the chiffonier in the centre of the group is almost certainly a decade or so later. That some extra furniture was bought in the second decade of the nineteenth century is indicated by the fine Empire mahogany sideboard (Fig. 3), though it seems likely that the bronzed supporting eagles have been re-used, having originally supported console-brackets of William Kent type.

In Fig. 1 it may be mentioned that the picture in the centre is James Ward's *The Veteran* a pendant to *The Recruit*. It is flanked by an interesting pair of still-life studies of quite remarkable verisimilitude by Pieter Jacob Horemans, 1773.

In the Jacobean library is a pair of remarkable glass-fronted oak-bookcases of early type (Fig. 7), simplified versions of those made for Samuel Pepys in 1668, contemporary replicas of which are in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge. These were very likely made for Samuel's father, John Tufnell, in the late seventeenth century for his house at Monken Hadley in Middlesex. It is a most satisfying design, admirably proportioned. Another delightful piece, probably contemporary with Samuel Tufnell's rebuilding of Langley in 1719, and certainly locally made, is a tall narrow cupboard on cabriole legs, the front and sides veneered with yew wood.



Left 7.—OAK BOOKCASE, *circa* 1675. (Centre) 8.—SATINWOOD WARDROBE, *circa* 1798. (Right) 9.—VENEERED WITH YEWE; A CUPBOARD ON STAND OF *circa* 1710-20



1.—LEICESTERSHIRE LANDSCAPE, WITH GALBY VILLAGE
The position of Carrygate is indicated by the arrow

CARRYGATE, LEICESTERSHIRE

THE HOME OF MR. C. R. KEENE

An appreciation, with some criticisms, of modern architecture is prompted by this new house, which, meeting present-day needs in plan, is built of Elizabethan brick and timber to harmonise with its setting. It was designed by Mr. Raymond McGrath.

NEITHER setting nor background of this original house is quite what we might expect. Its setting is the rolling pastoral landscape of the Fernie and Quorn countries, in which church

steeple are the chief landmarks. Its background, in the sense of its origin, is a prominent Leicester citizen's search for a country home. Since an unusual modern house inclines some to expect that its owner will be

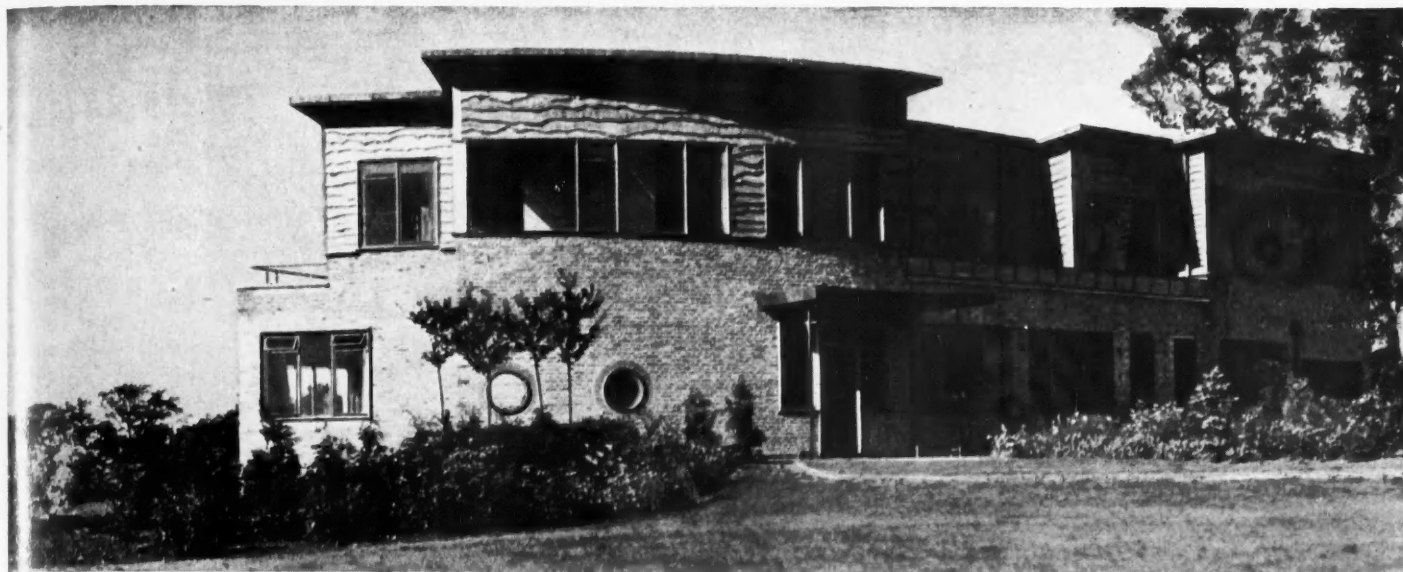
somewhat peculiar too, I must say that I did not find him noticeably eccentric. Like many other Leicester citizens, he is a man of to-day, widely read, keenly interested in his city and county. Essentially a practical man, he is a Deputy Regional Commissioner, and a City councillor who battles strenuously for its replanning, but also for the preservation of its surviving antiquities. Indeed, Mr. Keene struck me as exceptionally interested in old buildings and landscape, and I gather that Mrs. Keene and he searched for years for an old house meeting their requirements before deciding to build a new one.

This personal background is important, for it shows a representative, thoughtful, Briton coming to the conclusion that *because* he cares for what is genuine and fine in building, he must, if he himself builds, build a house honestly of to-day, not counterfeit something of yesterday, however great its sentimental appeal. It is, of course, perfectly possible to compromise, if sense of tradition and continuity outweigh one's sense of the present (as in many people it does and in many historic places it should), and produce a building that satisfies contemporary material requirements while preserving sentimental and "spiritual" links. In this transitional age each course involves some sacrifices: of homely continuity in the one case, of vitality in the other. Where there are no over-riding factors, such as prevailing historical, architectural, or landscape considerations, architectural design in this fluid experimental phase is, and should be, a predominantly personal matter. In that way experiments can be tried out from which will evolve a standard, a convention, fitting our complex new requirements as neatly, perhaps, as the traditional styles fitted those of our successive forbears. That is the case for freedom in architecture. It is no less true of architecture than of England that it must be free or die. Yet, similarly, architectural freedom is not licence, but common agreement upon certain self-imposed principles of conduct.

Here, even in this remote countryside,



2.—THE GARDEN IS TREATED PICTURESQUELY, WITH MASSED SHRUBS AND HARDY PLANTS



3.—A CONTEMPORARY DESIGN USING ELIZABETHAN BRICKS AND ELM WEATHERBOARDING

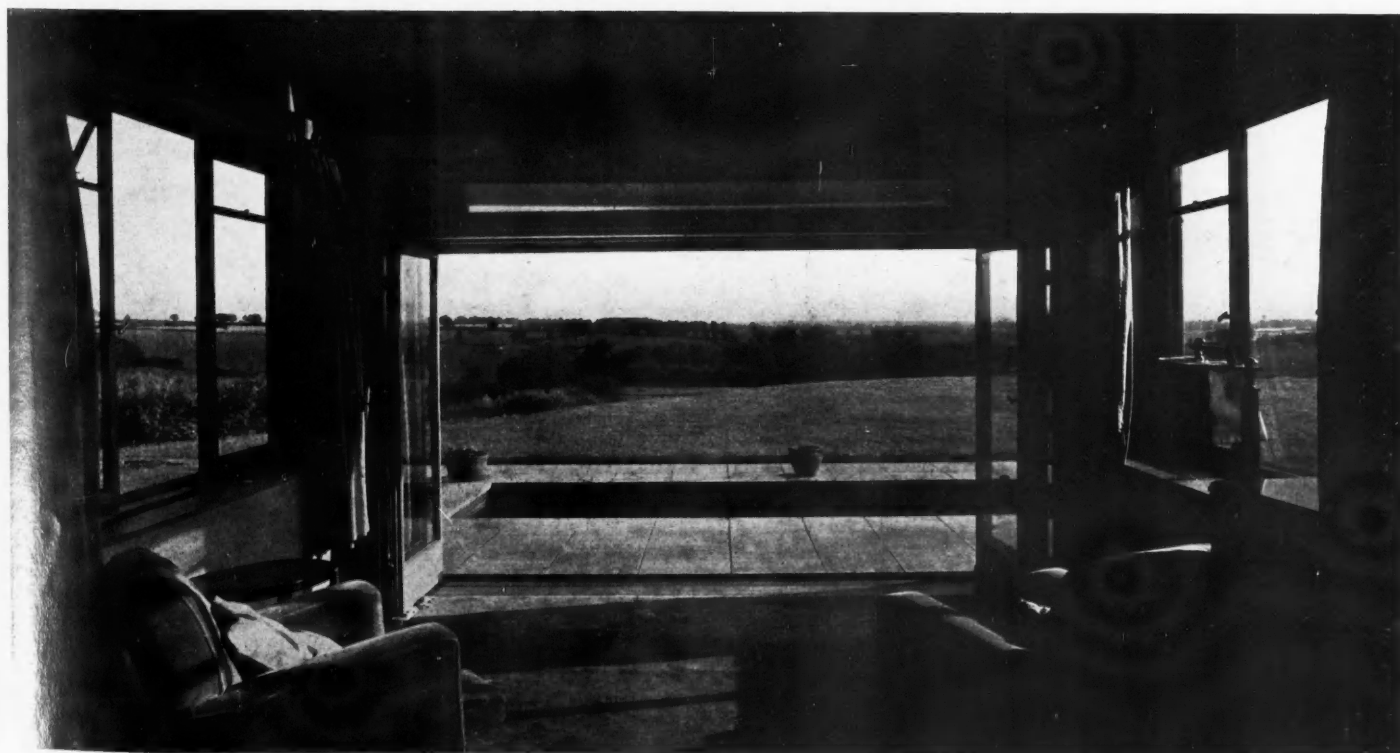
The entry (north-east) side. The front door porch is of copper

client and architect recognised from the outset that they owed allegiance to the principle that their new house must not offend against the neighbourhood. Experiment, personal freedom, must be subject to the use of a harmonious material. It was determined to use a quantity of Elizabethan brick from the demolished Staffordshire mansion of Beaudesert for the solid walling, with traditional weatherboarding for the superstructure; not the imported deal of eighteenth-century usage, but silvery elm planks with untrimmed edges. Thus, recognition of a builder's first responsibility involved an initial compromise in the direction of tradition. Incidentally, this re-use of old brick suggests how blitzed material may be used in reconstruction after the war—or would this be too reminiscent of the Dark Ages extemporising shacks among, and of, the ruins of Rome?

Harmony with setting has been a primary consideration in the design of this house, just as the views from it over the rolling fields to a distant prospect of the Soar Valley largely determined its plan and the garden lay-out. The landscape aspect of modern architecture could not be in more sensitive hands than those of Mr. Raymond McGrath, an artist and draughtsman of great distinction, besides one of the leading contemporary architects. Fig. 1, showing the house in relation to Galby village, shows it no more prominent than any new building would be in that position; in fact its flat sloping roof and soft colouring make it less noticeable than a red brick house with high tiled roof built about the same time, to the left of the church. The local district council did take exception in the original design to the continuous ranges of windows. To meet their objection the windows have been spaced

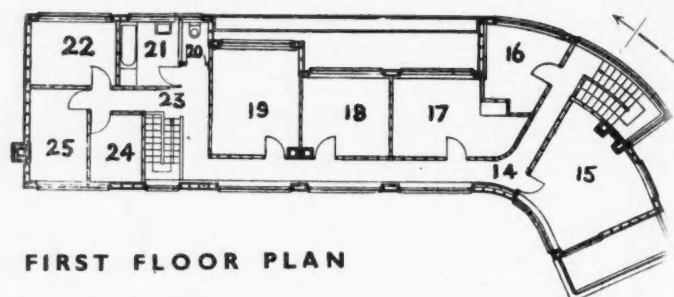
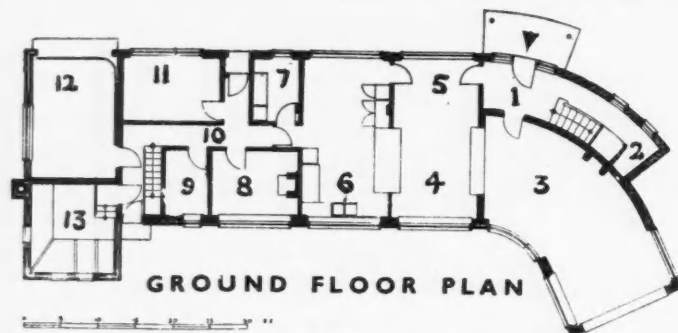
apart (Fig. 3)—another compromise with tradition, which has been found to reduce what would have been an excessive amount of light in some of the rooms, though the architect may consider that the streamline effect of his design has been spoilt. It is customary to complain that local authorities invariably disapprove of good modern design. But sometimes, as in this case, their veto may lead to an architect reconsidering a point in the light of tradition. Modern architects undoubtedly tend to "over-window" their houses. For it is not mere obscurantism not to want windows everywhere. A modern architect, staying a night in one of his own houses, told me the other day of his embarrassment at having to dress exposed to the view of passers-by.

The owner's admission, that some reduction of window space has, in fact, been an advantage, is the more significant since



4.—THE GARDEN END OF THE LIVING-ROOM

The photographs illustrating this article were taken by Mr. F. L. Attenborough



KEY TO PLANS: 1—Entrance hall; 2—Cloakroom; 3—Living-room; 4—Dining-room; 5—Passage; 6—Kitchen; 7—Large room; 8—Owner's wife's study; 9—Laundry; 10—Passage; 11—Boys' room; 12—Garage; 13—Boiler room; 14—Passage; 15—Owner's study; 16, 17, 18, 19—Bedrooms; 20—W.C.; 21—Bathroom; 22, 25—Maids' bedrooms; 23—Passage; 24—Linen, and maids' bathroom

the house was planned for outlook and for the feeling of living in the open air. The principal rooms (dining-room and kitchen) have big windows at each end, and the main living-room, at its south end, turns into what is to all intents a loggia (Fig. 4) looking due south over a glorious expanse of country. The view also illustrates the leading idea of Mr. Christopher Tunnard's garden design: to form a natural foreground to the views

from the house. Here the lawn follows the natural contours and melts into the middle distance over a ha-ha, the immediate foreground consisting of a sunk pool in a paved terrace. On the east, approach, side broad naturalistic plantations of flowering shrubs are massed to provide interest and colour, but kept subordinate to the outward views. The whole garden design is interesting as a reversion to picturesque composition in

relation to modern architecture, in place of the extreme formality usually found. The effect is decidedly successful, and when the trees and shrubs grow up, they will further marry the house with its setting when seen from a distance.

The leading idea in the design of the house itself is lightness, in both senses of the word: penetrating daylight, and absence of weight. The massiveness of traditional building, encouraged by Renaissance tradition, is no longer essential to warmth and comfort now that insulating wall materials and central heating are available. (The present fuel shortage, it must be assumed, is an abnormal and unnatural accident.) If we require historical precedent for lightness of construction in domestic buildings, all past civilisations, except for the Renaissance epoch, support it. Mediaeval, Roman, Greek, and Egyptian construction, Japanese and Chinese, have alike favoured it. Only after 1500, when houses were modelled on the massive public buildings of antiquity (of which alone the ruins survived), have domestic buildings arrived at solid construction, assuming to themselves a permanence reserved in all other cultures for temples, theatres, cathedrals, or fortresses. In this respect an overhaul of our preconceptions is salutary and overdue.

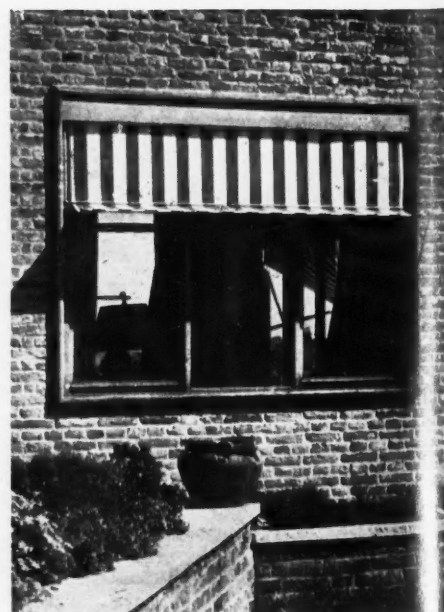
Carrygate gives a charming impression of lightly resting on this shoulder of grassland: a glorified summer-house, with all its associations of retirement, ease and recreation: a "country house" of a different conception from the vast and complex self-supporting



7.—THE INWARD SIDE OF THE BIG LIVING-ROOM



8.—THE KITCHEN, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HOUSE, HAS A WINDOW EACH END. The service-hatch to the dining-room is in the specially designed fitting on the left



9.—PINE WINDOW FRAMES ARE USED ALL THROUGH THE HOUSE

communities of a territorial aristocracy. This new conception is, of course, essentially the townsman's, whose responsibilities are concentrated in his office, and to whom the country is primarily a place of recreation. But it is none the less true of the requirements of a large proportion of men and women to-day, even though the countryman still looks at his home to give him solid, permanent shelter from sun no less than from storm—a refuge from the perpetual changefulness of nature in the fields.

This impression of lightness is substantiated by the light construction of the upper storey permitted by the low-pitched eave to roof. The latter, which slopes from east to west, is covered with a patent green material, and is lined with insulating board. The upper storey similarly consists only of weatherboarding with a lining material on a wooden framework. The eaves are brought well forward over the walls, and, owing to the slope, require a gutter only on the west side. Their overhang gives a strong band of shadow where the eye requires it. On the east side (Fig. 3) the upper storey is recessed in three planes, largely in order to produce effects of light and shade. Some accommodation is lost in this way, and the veranda so formed is scarcely large enough for use as a sleeping-porch, for which there is no overhead cover. In fact, the treatment of the upper floor on this front seems to me a case of that "striving after picturesque effect without practical justification" for which traditional architecture is so often blamed. In conventional building there is often some excuse for such departures, in the exigencies of balance or of style. In a design of which the whole justification is its purposefulness, a departure from function, such as this, appears merely wilful. To my eye, so far from the elevation being improved by its indentation, it would look better for being carried along uninterrupted.

This illustrates the great weakness of "free architecture" based on a functional meeting of personal requirements. So long as it sticks to its purpose, and performs it pleasingly and efficiently, it is unassailable—if sometimes dull. But so soon as it departs

from strict purpose, it has no principles, or scale, of proportion to account for and control those departures, let alone a logical or geometrical system permeating the whole design, as in the case of classic architecture. The architect can only account for what he has done by saying that it looks nice, or that was how he felt. It is the same in poetry. Free verse cannot carry the poet over the intervals when technique and inspiration falter, where rhyme can vamp along in style till the next original idea comes up for incorporation in the set scheme. In the rebuilding of our cities it will be of the first importance that, in the lack of an accepted and mature architectural convention, the "rhyme structure," the principles of conduct, of all important streets should be determined, to which buildings must conform (as to general level, proportions, materials, etc.), however free their respective designs may be.

Having permitted myself this criticism of an incident in Mr. McGrath's design, let me pay tribute to his plan, which is as original as it is practical. The coming of the war, with all its domestic dislocations, must put any recently designed house, unless planned by Old Moore himself, to a severe test. Admittedly, any house with large windows is at a disadvantage in the blackout, and when an A.R.P. shelter is in request; but that applies to every improvement on the donjon keep. But clever planning is able to cope with the disappearance of domesticities.

Carrygate, planned in the spacious days of 1938, makes a remarkable and logical departure from convention by putting the kitchen (6) in the middle of the house, instead of in a remote corner; of making it not only contiguous, but of equal size and importance, with the dining-room (4). The kitchen divides the ground floor in half. South lie the dining-room (with a service hatch incorporated in the sideboard fixture) and the entry and stair hall beyond, out of which opens the big double living-room (3). North of the kitchen is a little sitting and work room (8) for the mistress of the house, commanding the store-room, the boys' room, the back door and stairs, and the passage to the laundry-flower room, boiler room, garden door and garage: all the business end of the house on one side of the kitchen, the social rooms on the



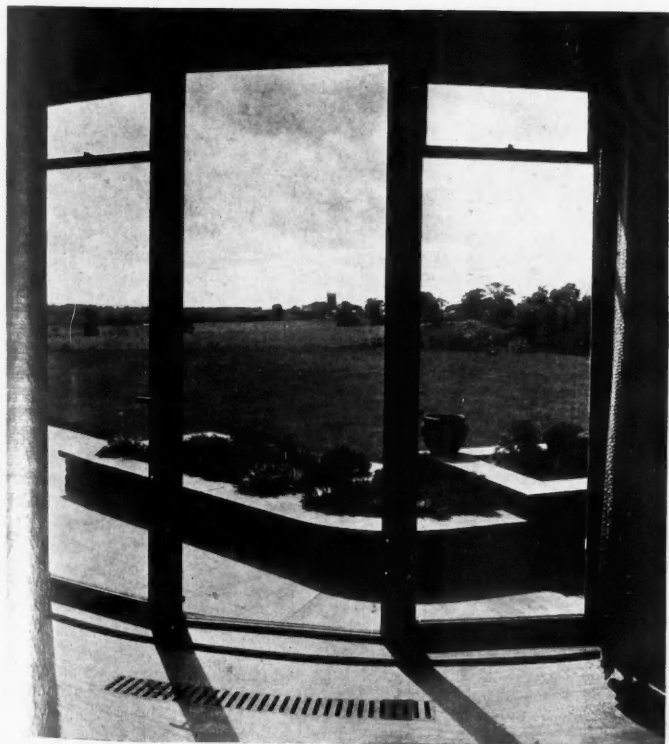
10.—IN THE UPSTAIRS STUDY. OVER THE HEARTH
A DISPLAY FRAME FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

other. Mr. Keene has his library upstairs — (15) Fig. 10—over the south-facing living-room. Sensible before the war, in a war winter this arrangement enables the social end to be shut up if desired, when the family can live snugly in Mrs. Keene's and the boys' rooms, with the kitchen at hand on one side, the "back" door, garage, and boiler room on the other. When we are all temporarily reduced, or very soon shall be, to this homely mode of life, it is decidedly more endurable on this scale.

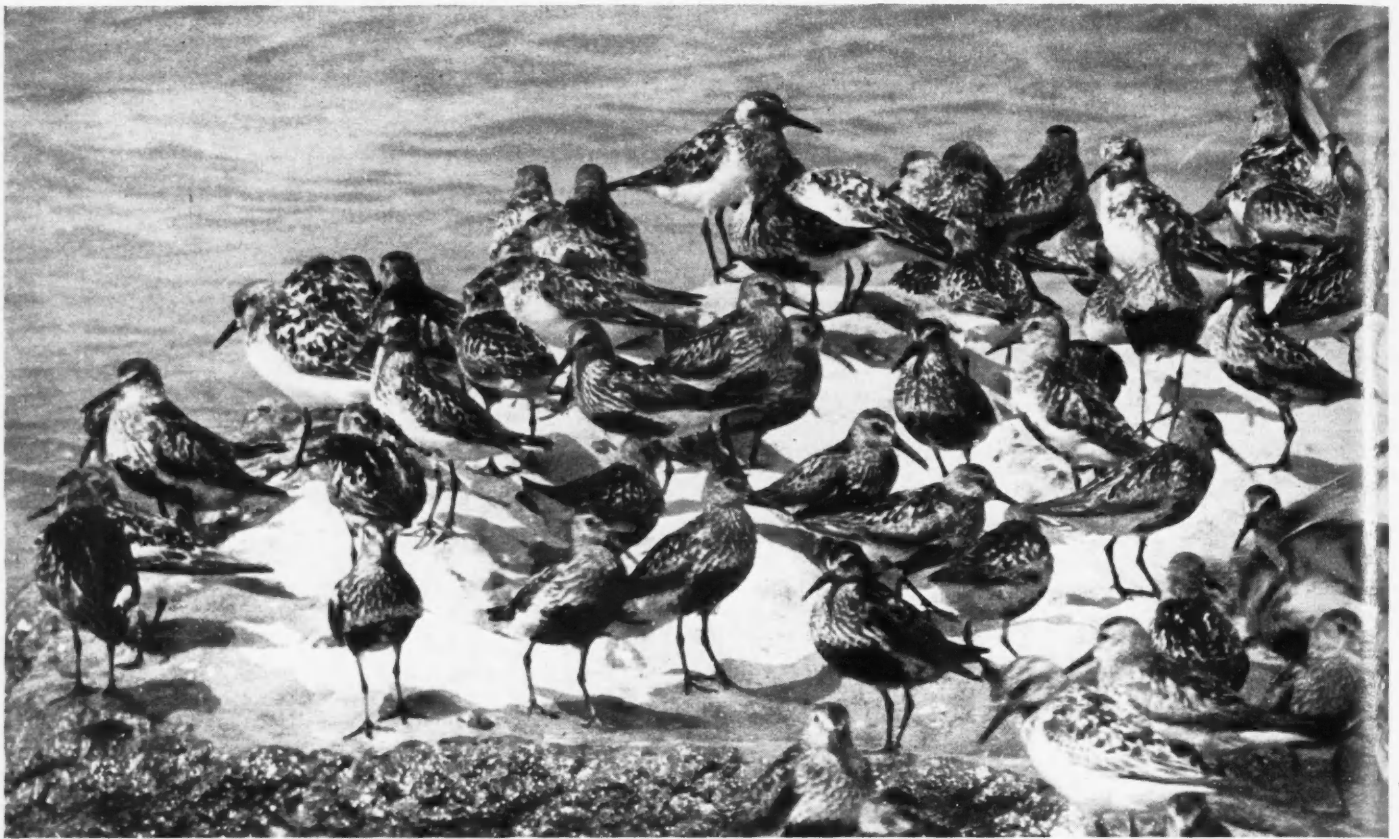
Both kitchen and dining-room have large windows at each end, those westerly looking over to the Georgian Gothic tower of Kings Norton Church which, together with that of Galby, were built in 1770 for William Fortrey, the local squire, by an architect named Wing. Most of the windows in the house frame sections of the prospect, and the living-room is largely designed for their enjoyment. On entering it one is faced with Kings Norton Church framed in a triple French window (Fig. 11); then the eye is automatically swung by the curve of the room towards the south end and its open landscape. The room, however, is not over-windowed, the north and east walls being solid (Fig. 7). In the study above is a serviceable fitting in a large frame over the hearth for the display of unmounted photographs and drawings. The window frames themselves are of pitch pine, which is a fine golden colour appropriate to the timber outside. Most of them are fitted with the Swiss type of sun-blind (Fig. 9) controllable (by a cord) inside the window.

In reckoning the pros and cons of a house of this type, comparative cost is a question that inevitably arises. In the £5,000 class, it works out more expensive in initial outlay than one built to minimum standards along conventional lines. But against its building cost must be set the large proportion of fitted furnishings included, the elasticity of its plan enabling economy and ease of running, and the particular amenities afforded. Not least of these is the stimulating atmosphere, partly due to the quantity of light throughout, partly to the freshness and handiness of the every-day equipment. Taken together, and when, as in this case, by an artist like Mr. McGrath, this constitutes a very real factor in favour of adventurous design. Some things could have been done differently with advantage; but there is a refreshing, forward-looking vitality about the whole that is felt to outweigh the settled charm of established tradition.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



11.—WINDOWS OPPOSITE THE ENTRY TO THE
LIVING-ROOM. Framing a view of Kings Norton church



DUNLIN AND SANDERLINGS, DRIVEN OFF THEIR FEEDING-GROUNDS BY THE RISING TIDE, CONGREGATE ON AN ISLAND IN THE ESTUARY

SUMMER VISITORS TO THE ESTUARY

I—THE SMALL WADERS

By S. BAYLISS SMITH

THERE is one invasion that will always take place. Every year from mid-July to the end of August they come—the small waders of the estuary—in their numberless thousands. Some take possession of our shores and stay the winter, but most of them are passage migrants. They have arrived from breeding-grounds in the Arctic and are bound for the far south—some of them prepared to wing their way quite literally “from Greenland’s icy mountains to India’s coral strand.”

If you want to have a near view of these charming, indefatigable travellers and are prepared for three hours of chronic discomfort, crouching on hard rock inside a 4ft. square hide, then come with me to an outcrop of sandstone in the estuary where they will congregate when the tide drives them from the mud-flats.

At low ebb, when sand and mud stretch for miles on all sides, this hump of rock, looking in the distance like a stranded whale, is devoid of bird life. But when the tide is up it will be an island sanctuary for multitudes of sea-birds. We must go there a full two hours before high water, for, although there is no sign yet of the tide, it is piling up behind the bar and will soon come pouring across the flats. Gutters that can now be crossed with ease will, in a very short while, become swollen and impassable. There always seems to be a breeze out here, and it is difficult to prevent the tent from flapping, but at last it is secured and we begin our vigil.

It is not long before the birds begin to appear. A few Herring Gulls are the first arrivals, but, instead of landing, they prefer to float in the rapidly-filling channel at a safe distance. Soon, in ones and twos, Redshanks arrive and busy themselves in the muddy pools at the island’s edge. The tide is now running well and the channels are broadening out. Half a dozen Curlews pass overhead and alight at the furthest tip of the sandstone hummock, almost out of sight. Then, in small parties at first and later in a constant stream, come the Oyster Catchers. They settle with loud vibrations on the lower rocks. The air is alive with their clamour. A few Cormorants, some swimming, some flying in from the sea, congregate on the high ridge that they intend to occupy for the next hour, and spread out their wings to dry.

But where are the small folk of the estuary, the Dunlin and Sanderlings, the Turnstones and Knots? They are always the last to be driven



A LORD AND HIS SUBJECTS. THE SMALL WADERS GIVE A WIDE BERTH TO THE SINISTER GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL

off their feeding-grounds. In the distance a smoky mass appears in the sky. It sways and swerves this way and that. It twists and turns in a bewildering way and draws perceptibly nearer. Then overhead there is the sudden rush of a myriad wings. The sky is darkened for a moment as they pass. Three times they circle the island, banking and spiralling as they prepare to land, and then down they pour with a dazzling flash of settling wings and a chorus of thin pipings.

There is a momentary hush in the assembled multitude, and then from a thousand throats in unison there breaks forth a wonderfully soft, musical piping, almost one might say a musical "piping." It is the Dunlin's "sweet jargon," a quite enchanting pattern of sound.

All too soon the music ceases. A flotilla of Gulls, swimming a safe 20yds. off-shore, decides it is now safe to effect a landing. The Dunlin edge away to an unoccupied peninsula, but not for long. The sinister lord of the island, a ruthless Great Black-backed Gull, arrives. As



DUNLIN, NEWLY ARRIVED FROM BREEDING-GROUNDS IN THE FAR NORTH, STILL BEAR TRACES OF THEIR HANDSOME BREEDING PLUMAGE



WHEN THE TIDE IS AT ITS HEIGHT THEY RELAX AND SOON SETTLE DOWN TO SLEEP

he settles the Dunlin retire hastily before him. And now a little group assembles on a rock near at hand, and we can study their plumage more easily. Most of them retain something of their nuptial finery. The deep chestnut on the breast will soon disappear, and they will don for the winter months an undistinguished, ashy grey mantle and white underparts.

Several very pearly-white birds are seen in company with the Dunlin. They are Sanderlings—Sanderlings "off-duty," their little twinkling feet still for a brief while. It is strange to see them so immobile, for of all the restless wader tribe they are the most bustling and tireless in their pursuit of sandhoppers.

The tide is still rising. Nearer and nearer the birds are driven until one party of Dunlin arrives on a promontory only 4yds. away, making as charming a picture of these handsome, wide-awake little fellows as we are likely to get in our day's watching. The tide is now at its height. Congestion on the island has reached its maximum. There will be no more arrivals to disturb the peace.

The fever of their life is, for the moment, over. Their busy work is hushed. They do the obvious and sensible thing—they relax completely and doze away the next half-hour. Hunching up their little bodies and fluffing out their feathers, they snooze away the time. Most of them are balancing on one leg. All have their beaks tucked well into their speckled scapulars. A few eyes remain open, but most are closed.

At last now a change comes over the sleeping community. A stirring begins and spreads through the flock. It is the signal to awaken. The tide has begun to ebb. They are getting restive. The receding water has left shallow pools here and there among

the rocks. The Dunlin make for these pools, and there they splash about and preen themselves. And then begins the steady trickle of birds flying away to the newly-exposed sand-banks. The small waders and Oyster Catchers go first.

We cannot stay in this cramped position any longer. By now our legs are aching quite intolerably with the strain of crouching so long in this narrow cell. Out we stagger! With a babel of squawks and angry cries away go the Gulls and Cormorants and the remaining waders. As we look across the gleaming sands we can see our little friends in their hundreds busily questing for food, and trilling to one another happily as they dabble in the soft mud.



THEY AWAKEN AS SOON AS THE TIDE TURNS AND SPLASH ABOUT IN THE SMALL POOLS BEFORE FLYING OFF TO THE MUD-BANKS

THE LUCIFERS COME OF AGE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

WHAT good fun it would be if only . . . That is what we cannot help saying to ourselves now and then when the date of some once familiar festival comes round, and the sentence needs no finishing. It is a particularly obvious thing to say now of the Lucifer Society's meeting and dinner, because it had become a great annual feast of Empire, and our bonds with our overseas kinsmen are to-day more closely drawn than ever they were before. This year would in happier times have been a very special occasion because it marks the coming of age of the Lucifers and also because Captain Carlton Levick, who has been for years the Honorary Scribe of the Society and so the mainspring of the machine, is its Captain for 1942. This is no time for celebrations, but Captain Levick has had the pleasant thought of compiling a tiny book of the Society's history for the benefit of his fellow-members, which is before me as I write. Honesty is the best policy, and I therefore admit that at the Captain's request I wrote some of this little book from materials of his providing; but I hope that does not disqualify me from briefly telling the story here.

In a speech at one of the dinners the late Lord Reading described the Society as "an important link in the great chain of Empire brotherhood and understanding." That was a high compliment and I think it was well deserved. I have never, alas! visited our Overseas Dominions, but I am assured that if one does so and claims to be a Lucifer every golf club door flies open and one is apt to be almost killed with kindness and hospitality.

That is evidence that the Society's efforts are appreciated. We in Britain are not, as a rule, very good at welcoming within our gates the stranger from overseas who in his own country is so warmly welcoming to us. I don't know that we are positively inhospitable, but we are rather lazy and rather reserved, and in short we have not the knack of it. Several members of the Lucifer Society had travelled much overseas, had been most kindly treated, and realised that it was difficult to repay such kindness. They wondered if some collective effort to do so could not be made; they set about the task with enthusiastic energy; they wrote to leading golf clubs in the Dominions and the result was the first meeting at Sunningdale in 1928 with just under 100 players from overseas, and the first dinner to follow it. Clearly they had hit on a real notion; the first experiment had been a success, and each succeeding year till the war saw a still greater one, with all manner of distinguished people ready and anxious to speak at the dinner. A genuine something had been accomplished to make England more worthy of the name of home to those who always called it so.

That has been the great work of the Lucifer Society in general and Captain Carlton Levick in particular; it is that which has given it its little niche in golfing history; but it had no such ideals and ambitions when it began, and on its coming of age a word may be said as to its beginnings. It was to start with simply a private company of friends, who wanted to play golf together and dine together and plan occasional, not too ferocious matches whether against each other or against other like-minded people. It was to be a Match Club, but that title already belonged to an older institution and so somebody with a taste for puns suggested Lucifer. Alas! his name, like that of the last laird of Ravenswood, is now "lost evermo." One of the founders was the late Sir Hedley Le Bas, who was the first Captain; there were 60 original members, of whom a number still remain, and for a few years the Society amused itself privately and placidly. Then in 1928 came the discovery of a purpose in life, and the first meeting before mentioned, which lit a candle that will not easily be put out.

To the era following this, which was almost a re-birth, belong a number of distinguished figures. There is first of all the King, who as

the Duke of York spoke at one of the dinners and is now the Society's Patron. There is the Duke of Windsor, who as Prince of Wales was successively Captain and President, and as King Edward VIII was Patron. All those who were at the dinner in his year of captaincy will recall his story of how as a small boy he used to carry his father's clubs and how that father had given up the game "because it made him so d—d angry." Then there was the late Lord Riddell, who took the overseas golfers under his hospitable wing and entertained them all at Walton Heath. That kindly custom was continued after his death by the trustees of the club, so that Walton has become the permanent home of the final days' play. There are two others who cannot possibly be left out. One is Lord Derby, whose annual appearance at the dinner was the signal for a wonderful and spontaneous demonstration of affection, while his annual efforts to be spared the making of a speech were ruthlessly frustrated by the assembled company. The other is James Braid, who has long since become a monument and an institution as starter of the competitors at Walton Heath.

For several years there was only one day's play, but there were always too many competitors to be crowded into that day and a ballot was necessary. It seemed hard to invite a man to play and then exclude him by the luck of the draw; so in 1933 a qualifying competition was instituted and since then Stoke Poges, Moor Park and Oxhey have lent their courses for the first day and the elect have played off at Walton Heath. Already in 1933 the entrants numbered over 250 and there have been still more since then; the Society had taken on no small task and nobly it was carried through. How nobly only those can fully realise who have been both to the competition and to the dinner, who have seen those happy crowds going out to play in

their shirt-sleeves (the weather has been almost uniformly kind) and seen them again at dinner in the evening, divided among the many tables, each of which bears the name of a Dominion or Colony. It was and, please goodness, will be again a wonderful occasion of colour and cheerfulness and genuine friendliness and of that deeper feeling of which we have so much evidence to-day.

The dinner, the cheerful welcome, the making of new friends, the drawing closer of bonds—these have always been the first objects; but let it not be thought that the golf was of no account. Because it was played cheerfully it does not follow that it was not played seriously too, and in fact there has been some very fine golf. Best of all was Bobby Locke's achievement in 1936. That, by the way, was one of the few years in which the weather did not behave well, for on the last day the rain poured down unceasingly, and Walton on a wet day can be unquestionably bleak and depressing. Bobby played from a handicap of plus 2, and in decent weather he finished all square with Bogey—good but not at all superhuman. Then on the second day in sheets of rain he ended 13 up, which was tremendous. In another year a scratch player from India, L. S. Foster, finished 7 up on Bogey, but he had good weather and a fast course. Again, when seven years ago the Australian team of four, Nettlefold, Hattersley, Ryan and Mackay, were here, three out of the four owed strokes to Bogey and beat him, but they did not beat him quite enough to cope with a gentleman from Nigeria with a handicap of 10. Let me end with a list of the Dominions and Colonies from which the winners have successively come: Natal, Burma, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Ceylon, Australia, India, South Africa, Tanganyika, South Africa, India. There is at once a fine composite picture of Empire and a tribute to the Lucifer Society. *Floreat!*

TWELFTHS OF MEMORY

By CAPTAIN J. B. DROUGHT

THE Glorious Twelfth. How often have these words been written of the only date in all the sporting calendar that stands without explanatory suffix of the month. It is strange, perhaps, that grouse hold pride of place among our native game. Yet I do not know; there is a simple reason after all—the unique charm that vests the ageless hills.

That charm, it seems to me, is what we chiefly recollect in these days when only a small minority can shoot grouse at all. Memory, for most of us engaged on sterner tasks, is the only medium of travel to the open spaces and the high tops. And there is about them an indefinable fascination which one never associates with the tamer beauty of a lowland countryside. The splendour of the morning as the sun rolls back the mists; the murmur of a mountain burn; the scent of turf and dew-drenched heather—these are memories that belong alone to August and the grouse.

MOORS OF MY DELIGHT

Though, when I cast back over many years, I am not sure which is my outstanding recollection. It is not, I think, the Kerry hillside where I shot my first grouse more than 50 years ago, though I remember it as well as if I had walked it only yesterday. Nor is it a patchwork-quilted bog in Mayo, where the grouse come sweeping down the lower slopes of Nephin. When I try to think what is typical of grouse-shooting at its best my picture becomes composite of many a lovely scene; of the heather lawns of Angus and the rugged peaks of Sutherland and the Western Isles; of Maumtrasna and the Connemara giants, of a Galway hillside looking out to Aran in the misty distance.

So, wherever memory turns, I find the moors of my delight, vistas of ever-changing

colour, reaching out to far horizons. Blue loughs and swirling amber streams; the hum of bees in the heather and the rustle of the breeze in the reed-beds—sights and sounds which, all-absorbing in themselves, do but whet the sporting appetite. For the grouse are not the only natives of the moor. You may flush (though you will not shoot) an August woodcock from the bracken; a snipe or mallard from the bog pool. You may see a kestrel hovering, and maybe a hill fox slinking homewards to his rocky fortress. And you will surely hear those two distinctive notes of lonely places—the plaintive piping of the golden plover and the harsh wild call of wandering curlew.

SCOPE FOR GOOD SHOTS

Add these companions to the grouse, and his environment is a sporting paradise. Subtract them, and he yet remains unique. For were he quite an uninteresting bird without a halo of romance, we should still be in his debt, if only because he preserves setters and pointers to our use. I will grant that, wherever grouse can be driven, they must be driven, nowadays; in the interest of breeding stocks as much as bags. But there are, and always will be, many moors where driving is impossible; moors of great rugged spurs and gullies where butts cannot be built, and where, even if they could, it would be impossible to put birds over them. I will grant, too, the contention of the driving expert that over dogs grouse oftentimes give almost too easy shots, and that there is no comparison between the skill required to kill a bird rising 30 yards away and one coming high down-wind at 60 yards an hour.

But I will maintain that a good shot finds plenty of scope for his powers in selecting the right birds—that is, the old birds—to kill, and killing them cleanly, when gradients of the moor

six in knee-high heather must be tackled. And that is not the whole point. There still remains, for those who delight in finding their own game, the working of good dogs.

To watch your setter quartering her ground at racing pace, then slowing to a breast-high scent and standing like a dog carved out of marble is to appreciate the perfection to which canine intelligence can attain. So slowly that she scarcely seems to move, the setter draws on to the covey, and then with a warning call up gets the cock, leaving wife and family behind.

Though the young birds lie close and, rising, burst around you like a shrapnel shell, they will not do so more than once or twice. Before many days are past they will be getting up at unexpected angles and doing unexpected things—coming back over your head or going fast away down-hill with a twist on them almost

like that of a wisp of snipe. But therein, in a few words, lies the joy of shooting over dogs.

Or take the dogs away and leave us in our butts. From a broad plateau you are looking over a mile and more of gently undulating moor. Far in the distance a long line of swiftly moving dots resolves itself into a covey of grouse which in the twinkling of an eye seem to hurl themselves at your head. Like shots from a catapult others follow, in twos and threes, anon in packs, and all that you have ever heard of "leads" and "allowances" crowds in that split second into your subconscious mind.

Bang go two barrels; not a feather ruffled, and they are 50 yards behind before you swing your second gun. Better luck next time; and, even if it is something of a fluke, it is none the less warming to the cockles of the heart when the leading couple crumple in mid-air, to fall

with a thud 30 yards beyond where they met the charge. Those are the shots worth waiting for.

That is grouse driving at its best, and to compare it with dogging at its best is utterly unprofitable. There is joy in both forms of sport, and to decry one in no way enhances the attractions of the other. It may not be gainsaid that the high place grouse hold in the sportsman's esteem is mainly due to the speeds and heights and angles at which they contrive to outwit him.

No sport, perhaps, demands so much dexterity and accuracy of judgment as driving grouse. Yet it is also true that although his skill may be less highly tested and his bag less amply filled, the dogging man sees more of the wild life of the moors than does his *confrère* from his butt. When all is said, what matter the method you employ? The joy of grouse-shooting is not measured by the bag.

CORRESPONDENCE

LAND CONTROL AFTER THE WAR

From the Earl of Rosebery.

SIR—"Land Agent" in his letter in your issue (COUNTRY LIFE, July 17) says that the management costs of the college estate on a gross rent roll of about £20,000 in respect of agricultural land average 18 per cent. during the last 10 years. Most landowners would consider this average exceedingly high. It would be interesting if Sir John Milne Home could give us the average percentage costs of the Buccleuch estates.

I have kept careful accounts of the management costs of my own agricultural properties in Scotland, the acreage of which is approximately 25,000. These costs for the last 10 years average 6.35 per cent., which would, I should think, be about the normal figure for Scotland.

"Land Agent's" letter appears to bear out the arguments Sir John Milne Home put forward in his article. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that if land were nationalised, from all precedents in Government control management costs would bound up to a far higher figure than even that of "Land Agent."—ROSEBERY, Dalmeny House, Edinburgh.

[We have been in communication with Sir John Milne Home, who has kindly replied as follows: "The cost of management on the estates with which I happen to be connected has been for the last financial year, as taken from the audited accounts, 6.6 per cent. The figures given by 'Land Agent' thus fully bear out my contention as to the relative management costs on private estates as compared with those belonging to colleges, etc."—ED.]

AN ANSWER TO DR. ORWIN

From Lord Brocket.

SIR,—As a landowner, farmer and chairman of the Land Union, I feel it is my duty to answer some of the points put forward by Dr. Orwin in his article *State Ownership the First Necessity* in your issue of July 10.

The very title of this article is incorrect [the title was ours, not Dr. Orwin's.—ED.], and the three conditions which Dr. Orwin lays down "that industry is to prosper" are incomplete, because obviously the absolute necessity for any industry, if it is to survive at all, is for the prices of its products to be adequate to cover its costs of production. It matters not whether land is owned by the State, as so ardently desired by Dr. Orwin, or owned by private individuals, if the price structure for agriculture prevents the farmer from making both ends meet.

The very last words of Dr. Orwin's article are that State ownership is the only means of restoring permanent prosperity to the countryside. This is plainly an impossibility. Dr. Orwin's well-known passion for

land nationalisation apparently prevents his seeing the wood for the trees. The inadequacy of prices was for long periods one of the root causes of agricultural depression: it impoverished the industry, farmer, worker and landowner alike. The question of prices for primary products is a world question and one which must first be settled within the British Empire and among the United Nations, and then agreement extended to the world.

To take one by one a few of Dr. Orwin's statements, he says: "By his own confession, the landlord can no longer fulfil his part in the agricultural partnership." (The words "the landlord" are presumably meant to imply landlords in general.) This is not the case, as there are many landowners who are able not only to fulfil their side of the partnership, but who do it far better and more efficiently than the State ever could, and with that personal and local interest which attaches to an individual and which cannot be shown by a Government department.

The Government already has powers to deal with landowners and owner-occupiers who cannot fulfil their duties under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1941, which in an appropriate form should be extended after the war.

Dr. Orwin then says: "Landowners attribute their position to the burden of taxation, but in fact there are no taxes on land." There are, however, income tax at 10s. in the £, sur-tax and that most harmful of all taxes, death duties, a tax on capital spent as income by the State. These three taxes apply both to personality and realty, but whereas death duties levied on Government securities do not impair the efficiency or financial stability of the Government, or death duties on a large holding of L.N.E.R. Stock do not force the sale of King's Cross Station, death duties of 50 per cent. on a landed estate probably compel the sale of half that estate and impoverish the remainder. It is

admitted by the Treasury that death duties do more harm to agricultural land than to stocks and shares.

In this connection the views of the Archbishop of Canterbury on page 53 of his recent book *The Hope of a New World* are of interest. "It must," he says, "be recognised that the rural landlord discharges many social functions . . . ; moreover as family tradition is in this field a valuable social asset I should personally urge the total exemption of all agricultural land from death duties."

Further on Dr. Orwin states: "Thus where farms are dilapidated, it is not because of the burden of taxation on land, but because landowners are unwilling to allocate to maintenance that proportion of their rents necessary to keep their property in a state of efficiency." This is a general statement: the first part does not accord with the facts, and the second part seems to me to be not only ill-natured but unjustified. As chairman of the Land Union I have seen the figures of repairs sent, in answer to a questionnaire, by our members, and I can say that the lowest figures were 30 per cent. spent on repairs out of the gross rental, and that 60, 70 and even 100 per cent. were not uncommon. If the State had to borrow at 3 per cent. and purchase land which produced no income, what would the taxpayers say about it?

It is only the family tradition, the love of the land, and enjoyment of its amenities, none of which can be calculated in £ s. d., which repay the good landlord for his expenditure and his personal interest.

Further on Dr. Orwin states: "At the present time the rehabilitation of the land is said to be going on rapidly with the aid of Government grants." The first part of this sentence is presumably an admission that an improvement is taking place, while the latter part seems to imply that the private landowner is making some contribution towards the rehabilitation, as he gets grants towards his

expenditure. Does Dr. Orwin take no account of the fact that the State is not a fairy godmother with a bottomless purse, but consists of all its citizens, who are its taxpayers and the providers of its income? If the State owned all the land, the citizens would then have to provide not only the capital cost of acquisition, but also the whole cost of improvements and repairs, whereas now in a few cases grants provide up to 50 per cent. of the cost, but in most cases all the cost is borne by the landowners themselves.

Dr. Orwin says that land equal to the area of four counties is already in public ownership. This is a misleading statement, as most readers would conclude that the word "public" meant "State," particularly as the article is on "State ownership." But Dr. Orwin includes in his four counties in addition to "State land," land owned by municipal corporations and also land owned by Oxford and Cambridge colleges, the Ecclesiastical Commission, hospitals (such as Guy's Hospital) and various other trusts and institutions which must be classed as "Corporate private landowners," owning land as an investment.

If all agricultural land were to be nationalised, the estates now belonging to colleges, hospitals and trusts and the land owned by garden cities and municipal corporations would have to be transferred to the State. Only the land owned at present by the Crown, the Forestry Commission or Government departments can rightly be called public or State land.

The most surprising climb-down is that after saying that State ownership is "the only means of restoring permanent prosperity to the countryside," Dr. Orwin suggests that "All that is needed is a Bill to enact that after a certain date the State will be the only buyer, and thereafter land will pass gradually but steadily into public ownership, as private owners may wish to sell or executors may need to realise to satisfy legacies and death duties."

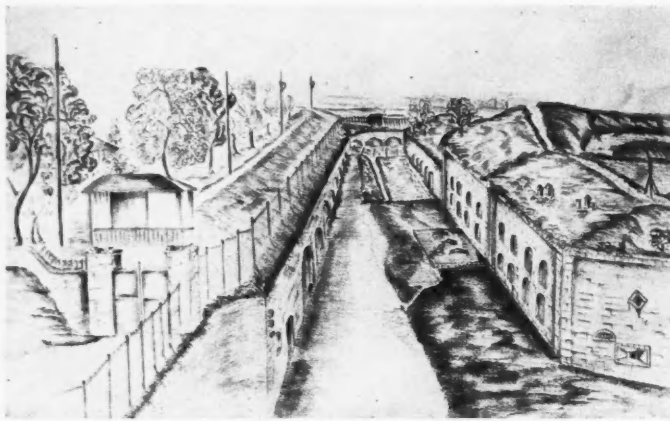
Is this a vote-catching method of deluding the unwary into land nationalisation? Is it a means of preventing the land owned by Balliol and other colleges from ever becoming State property? Is it that Dr. Orwin has lost faith in his theory of wholesale nationalisation? Or is it a tacit admission that there is some good in private ownership after all?

Having made this suggestion as to the method of gradual State ownership, it is all the more surprising that Dr. Orwin lays such immense store on nationalisation that he ends his article with the words which I quoted at the beginning: "State ownership of the land is the first necessity in any policy of reconstruction . . . as the only means of restoring prosperity to the countryside." The italics are mine, as this seems such an incredible statement. Without even a mention of prices or costs of production, Dr. Orwin definitely states that State ownership is "the only means of



BURNING SEAWEED IN BRITANNY

(See letter "Uses of Seaweed" on page 275)

**STALAG XXI D**

(See letter "Sketches by a Prisoner of War")

restoring permanent prosperity to the countryside"! And yet with such a belief in his remedy, he is apparently willing for it to be partial and gradual!

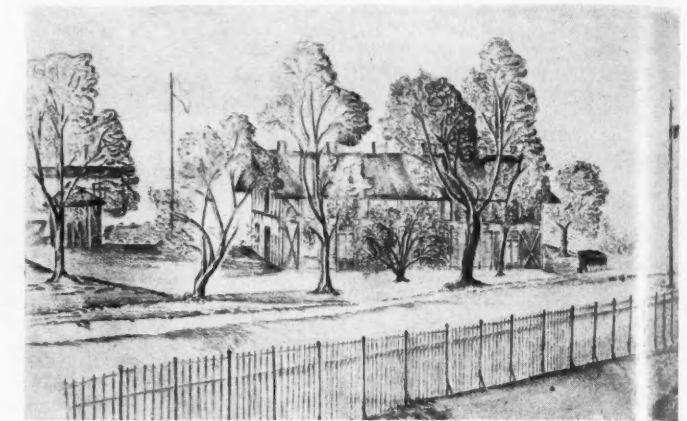
Where in any case would this nationalisation end? The late Sir Daniel Hall advocated the acquisition by the State of all land outside the

ture is essential in the interests of the nation." This was supported by speakers from all parties, passed by the House without a division and accepted by the Government. My chief point was that Agriculture should be taken out of the cockpit of party politics and placed upon a long-term basis. The keyword I suggested was Security—

- (1) Security for the land itself by the maintenance of fertility.
- (2) Security and good wages and improved amenities for the agricultural worker.
- (3) Security in reasonably profitable prices for the farmer.
- (4) Security of tenure for the efficient landowner.
- (5) Security for the provision of adequate finance.

This policy of Security can best be carried out under private land-ownership, with a peace-time continuation of most of the powers at present wielded by County War Agricultural Committees, and it can be placed upon a long-term basis only with the agreement of the various political parties.

Land nationalisation could never be agreed upon between the parties, and therefore should not be considered in a long-term policy for that reason alone, apart from all the other reasons against it. In any case I agree with the further words of the Archbishop of Canterbury (in his book which I have already quoted) that it

**VIEW FROM STALAG XXI D**

(See letter "Sketches by a Prisoner of War")

would "work out very badly." He adds these words: "The bane of our democracy is the red tape in the clerical departments of National and Municipal Offices. To let this loose upon rural England would lead to calamity."—BROCKET, *Brocket, Hertfordshire*.

SKETCHES BY A PRISONER OF WAR

SIR,—I am sending, at the suggestion of Captain P. Scott Martin, some pencil sketches by my son, Lieutenant Ernest Norman Layton, Royal Signals, who has been a prisoner of war since May, 1940, in the following camps: Oflag VI B, Stalag XXI D, Oflag V B. My son was also in the Posen Officers' Reprisal Camp for three months, under very unhealthy conditions.

I think that the lighter vein which some of the sketches explore helps to keep our young men strong in spirit and confident in victory.—E. H. LAYTON, *Greena Court Hotel, Worthing*.

VETERAN FIRE ENGINES

SIR,—Some time ago you illustrated some ancient fire engines. An "animadvertisement" of an improved fire engine appeared at the end of Samuel Hartlib's *Legacy of Husbandry*, published in 1655.—H. MALCOLM FRASER, *Beaufort, Catlin's Lane, Pinner, Middlesex*.

WHO WERE THEY?

SIR,—In *Correspondence* for July 24 you illustrate a family group, said to

be painted by Cornelius Janssens (sic), which the owner seeks to identify. Let me first protest against the form of his attribution. Cornelius Johnson, though of Flemish descent, was born in London, and spent by far the greater part of his life in England. While in this country he always signed

**A TYPICAL ENGLISH P.O.W. PARADE IN THE MORNING**

(See letter "Sketches by a Prisoner of War")

boundaries of urban districts. But what would happen, as is so often the case, when these boundaries cross fields or when farms are within the boundaries of towns? What about the little houses everywhere owned by thrifty people, who have saved to buy their own houses, or who have bought them with the aid of building societies?

No case has been made out for State ownership, and I believe that any changes which are required can be made more quickly, more efficiently and at less cost by private enterprise. To-day and in the future the private landowner, who lives on his estate, farms some of it and looks after the repairs and administration with care and efficiency, has a most important part to play and he can do his job better than any Government department.

There is, however, one condition which is essential for long-term planning of any industry, and particularly for land and agriculture, and that is security and confidence in the future. Security can be achieved only by agriculture's being taken out of party politics.

In July, 1941, I moved a resolution in the House of Lords that "An agreed long-term policy for Agricul-

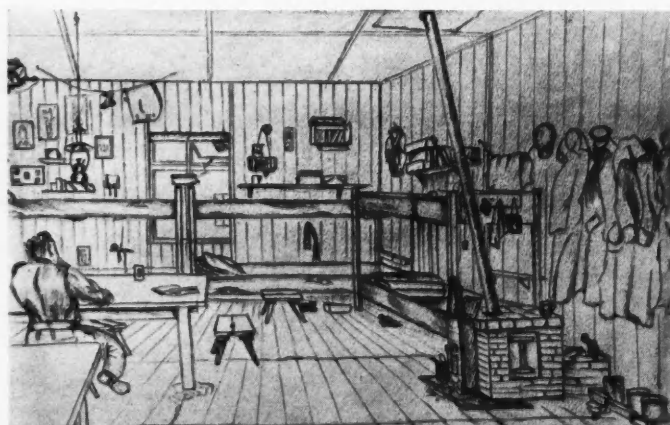
**A SCENE IN THE WASH-HOUSE**

(See letter "Sketches by a Prisoner of War")

himself Cornelius Jonson or Johnson, never Janssens. After he left England in 1643 he added the name Van Ceulen to Johnson, and described himself as "Londini."

He retired to Holland owing to the Civil War, and there painted some ambitious groups, notably a great *Corporation Piece*, but during his English period only two or three works on this scale seem to be recorded, and of these only one, the *Capel Family Piece*, was known to survive when Mr. Collins Baker wrote of Johnson in *Lely and the Stuart Portrait Painters* (1912).

An extraordinary transformation came over Johnson's style after he settled in Holland. His sitters, hitherto strongly expressive of the English temperament, full of sensibility, vivid and poetic, become staid and unemotional, in fact typical Dutch burghers. This group, on the evidence of costume, I take to date from about 1645, after Johnson had left England, and if it is by him it shows that the transformation of his vision was already under way. Judging by the reproduction, I confess to serious doubts of his responsibility, but we have no experience of his management of such a group while in England. If Johnson is the painter, I suggest that

**SLEEPING AND LIVING QUARTERS, OFLAG VI B**

(See letter "Sketches by a Prisoner of War")

the identification of the family should be sought in Holland—not a promising venture in existing conditions!—RALPH EDWARDS, *Chiswick*.

A GLOUCESTERSHIRE STORY

SIR.—Miss Rudd, in her scholarly *Historical Records of Bisley*, quotes a tradition that the Bisley (Gloucestershire) priest taking the Sacrament to a dying man fell into the well on a dark night and was drowned. I think we can omit the rather uncalled for "after dining too well" in the note supplied by your correspondent (Mar. 29). As the owner apparently declined or neglected to cover the well, the parish was laid under an interdict until it was covered in. The Worcester diocesan records before 1274 having been lost, there can be no confirmation of the happening.

Miss Rudd states that at the restoration of the church in 1862 the splendid Norman font (bowl) was fixed upside down on the top of the well cover.

I have heard the opinion expressed that a pierced canopy served to cover a light which guided other passers-by against mishap.

The splendid spire of the church, which is almost all that remains of the mediæval building, stands nearly 800 ft. up and can be seen for many miles. Miss Rudd quotes a saying from Stow-on-the-Wold that "these poor sheep have nothing to shelter them but Bisley spire." They must have gone cold.—PAUL WOODROFFE, *Axminster, Devon*.

USES OF SEAWEED

SIR.—In connection with your recent correspondence, your readers may be interested in the enclosed photograph (page 273) of "kelpers" in Brittany.

The villagers in the district around the Pointe de Penmarch were, before the war, often engaged in the collection and preparation of seaweed for the iodine industry. The seaweed was collected in round baskets by men who went out in small flat-bottomed boats. The weed was then loaded into carts and allowed to dry either on the rocks or the sand. When the weed was dry it was placed in shallow troughs about 12 ft. long by 2 ft. broad, and burnt. The yield of iodine depends on the temperature at which the weed is burnt; if the temperature is too high the ash will fuse and the yield will be diminished by about half. The ash, which should be in the form of a porous residue, is also known as "kelp."

The "kelp" is collected and taken to the factory and treated with water to extract the soluble salts. About 25 lb. of iodine is obtained from a ton of kelp.



THE HORN BLOWER IN THE RIVER WYLYE

The burning weed produces dense columns of white smoke, and during the summer the coastline was dotted with these in time of peace.—W. E. KING, *London, S.W.16*.

PENALTY FOR BURIAL IN COTTON

SIR.—In the burial register of Old Cleeve, Somerset, I found a note, written on a sheet of notepaper, apparently by a solicitor, addressed to the Vicar, dated 1803 (or quite near that date), in which it was stated that a certain person had been buried in linen instead of woollen, and that the prescribed penalty had been paid. So far as I know, the note is still in the register.

I made enquiries of a friend in the British Museum and he gave me the same information as that supplied by your correspondent, the Rev. J. R. Ellison.—F. V. DAWKINS, *Cottons, Osbaston, Monmouth*.

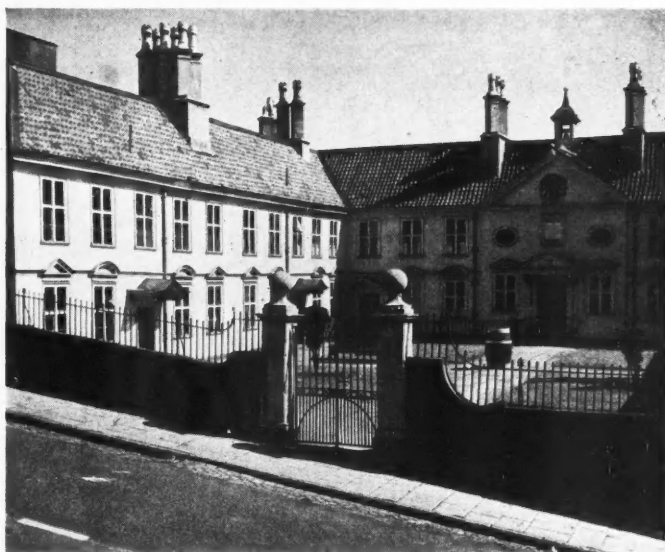
A DOG, A CATERPILLAR AND A CAT

SIR.—One day during last summer I saw a larva of the Elephant Hawk-moth (*Chaeocampa elpenor*) slowly crawl down a willow-herb stem and begin to cross a garden path. Here it attracted the attention of a rough-haired fox-terrier, which barked furiously, and obviously was afraid of the harmless creature. To any being, human, canine or otherwise, unaware of its inoffensiveness, the larva of the Elephant Hawk-moth presents a somewhat terrifying appearance, owing to the circumstance that, in certain attitudes, the head and front segments of the body are withdrawn, thereby distending the eye-like spots which adorn some of the segments. Furthermore, a fully grown example has a length of about 3 ins., and may be as thick as a man's little finger.

This particular fox-terrier was not lacking in courage. I had previously known him to attack and drive away dogs much his superior in size and strength; but there was, to him, something mysterious about the caterpillar, and he was not prepared to risk too close proximity!

Presently, a black-and-white she-cat came along. Ignoring the dog, with which, apparently, she was familiar, she walked slowly towards the larva, sniffed at it, rolled it over with her paw, sniffed at it again, then, seizing it between her jaws, carried it indoors, where she promptly devoured it.

Of course, like any and every other living creature that could be overcome, it was her legitimate prey; but I felt rather sorry. I would have liked to have kept this larva until it changed into a pupa, then had the pleasure of examining the large and



THE COURTYARD OF THE COLSTON ALMSHOUSES AT BRISTOL

(See letter "Bristol Almshouses")

handsome moth which, in the normal course of events, would have emerged in the following May or June.—CLIFFORD W. GREATOREX, *Workshop*.

[It has long been supposed that the eye-like markings of the Elephant Hawk-moth caterpillar and of certain other larvæ have an intimidatory effect on birds and beasts, but observations on this point are by no means numerous and we welcome our correspondent's account of the behaviour of the dog and of the cat.—Ed.]

WATER STATUES

SIR.—Statues have been erected in this country in all manner of places, to all manner of people, both famous and infamous, but it would be difficult to find a more curious position for a statue than in the bed of a river or pool.

Actually I know of only two erected in such places in the whole of England, and, as will be imagined, curious stories are told of them.

"Jonah" is the name given to the statue which is erected in the millstream (River Ouse) in front of Turvey Mill, near Bedford. It is an image of a huge man holding a small fish in his hand, and local tradition avers that it represents the prophet Jonah, while another account likens it to a statue of the fisherman, St. Peter, which was thrown out of a nearby church at the time of the Restoration.

All that is pure conjecture, however, for originally it belonged to

an Augustinian convent, and was later erected in the grounds of an old mansion at Ashridge, Buckinghamshire, demolished in 1802. It then passed into the possession of Mr. Joseph Higgins, of Turvey Abbey, who placed it in its present position in 1844.

The other aquatic statue stands in the middle of the River Wylde, at Wylde, Wiltshire. It is a Peter Pannish figure of an almost nude man blowing a coaching horn, and commemorates a stage-coach tragedy of long ago, when a coach overturned while fording the river, the driver being drowned.—P. H. LOVELL, *Pinner, Middlesex*.

BRISTOL ALMSHOUSES

SIR.—This photograph shows the stately buildings of the Colston Almshouses, St. Michael's Hill, Bristol. They are scheduled by the Council for the Preservation of Ancient Bristol, and are happily so far unharmed by enemy action.—F. R. WINSTONE, *Bristol*.

MOVABLE PULPITS

SIR.—A similar pulpit to that which runs on rails at St. Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle (which was mentioned by a correspondent in your issue of July 3) is to be found in the eighteenth-century London church of St. John, Hoxton (Shoreditch). I believe that there are several other churches in England with such movable pulpits.—E. C. A. GRAHAM HARRISON (Rev.), *The Rectory, The Lea, Ross-on-Wye*.

SIR.—The pulpit on rails at St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, is not unique: there is another in the chapel of Bradfield College, near Reading.—A. L. IRVINE, *Pageites, Charterhouse, Godalming*.

[R. A. Bloxham and W. M. L. Escombe have also called our attention to the pulpit at Bradfield College.—Ed.]

A BALD STARLING

SIR.—Many starlings come daily to my bird-table, and among them is one which has gone completely bald. Early in June its head began to show a scarcity of feathers, and they became fewer until only a small tuft like a crest appeared on the crown of the bird's head. By the end of the month this also had disappeared and the head and neck became entirely bare. This gives the shoulders a hunched-up appearance which makes the bird look exactly like a small vulture. There must be at least two dozen in the company of starlings visiting the table, but only the one bird shows any sign of feather trouble. It will be interesting to see if this starling's head



"JONAH" IN THE MILLSTREAM AT TURVEY MILL

(See letter "Water Statues")



**THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. LAWRENCE :
TUXFORD CHURCH**
(See letter "A Remarkable Carving")

becomes clothed with feathers again. So far, I can see no sign of this happening.—C., *Dumbartonshire*.

[Birds vary much as regards the manner in which they moult, and some do so more drastically than others. We think this startling will presently regain its head covering.—Ed.]

AN ANCIENT DIAL

SIR,—The dial recently illustrated, at Elmley Castle, recalled another one



THE MOCCAS SUNDIAL
(See letter "An Ancient Dial")

at Moccas, Herefordshire, which somewhat resembles it, though it seems that the top part must be missing.

The dial pillar is thought to have been first set up at Monnington Court, in a neighbouring parish on the other side of the Wye, in the reign of Charles II. When this place came into the possession of the Cornwall family, who still own Moccas, the dial was brought there. About 50 years ago it was described, when the Woolhope Club visited Moccas, as "one of the most elaborate ever constructed"; though the date had already perished from the carvings, the name of the

makers survived, "Philip Jones." It bears a number of faces, as can be seen—heart-shaped, triangular, or round—and between them Latin mottoes were carved.

An earlier record is that of a visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 1877, when the dial was described as having dials with English and Latin inscriptions, and as resembling one "in the desolate courtyard of the ancient manor house of the Doves at Upton, near Peterborough." It would be interesting to know whether this latter still survives too.—M. WIGHT, *Thornleigh, Mordiford, Hereford*.

A REMARKABLE CARVING

SIR,—In St. Nicholas's Church, at Tuxford, is a remarkable carving on a stone built into the wall.

My photograph shows the scene it represents, which is that of St. Lawrence being martyred on the gridiron. The carving is in a very good state of preservation with the exception of the three executioners in the background; they have strange implements of torture which the hands of time have dealt with—thus we cannot tell of the horrors inflicted.

It must be one of the most curious carvings to be found in a church.—J. ROBINSON, *Darlington*.

CUTLERY ART AT SHEFFIELD

SIR,—My photographs show some of the cutlery given by the National Arts Collection Fund to the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield, which houses what is claimed to be the finest general collection of historic cutlery in the world.

One photograph shows a fine set of Apostle knives with carved ivory handles, which are accounted to be of Dutch or German manufacture of the seventeenth century; the blades were made in France two centuries later. The other photograph depicts a knife, fork and spoon with carved ivory handles, each surmounted with the figure of a musician. These represent Dutch workmanship of the seventeenth century, though the knife blade is English (same period), and the spoon bowl was fashioned in Amsterdam in the eighteenth century.—G. B. WOOD, *Leeds*.

A TUDOR VILLAGE AS IT WAS

SIR,—In the *Journal of the Commons and Open Spaces Preservation Society* for October, 1940, is an article on the village "pounds" by W. H. Williams.

In that article Mr. Williams quotes a charge to the jury at a Court Leet in 1735 that the jury "take notice that there ought to be a common Pound and a pair of stocks within the Manor." Failure to provide such amenities involved the tithing in a loss of £5!

The keeper of the pound or pinfold was called the Pinder or Pounder and his duty was to impound cattle which had been found straying off the commons or from open fields and to hold them impounded until the fines were paid by their owners for their release.

Before the days of the Enclosure Acts trespass and damage done by straying cattle were a serious matter, as well as being a danger to night traffic on the roads, and so the right to impound such straying cattle was early recognised and exercised under the law by landowners and commoners.

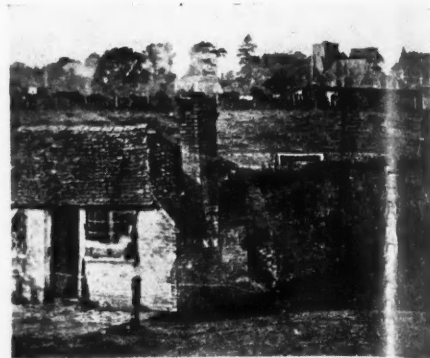
How far back in our history the building of these pounds goes I do not know, but they were certainly in existence in Tudor times and they are referred to in a statute of 1554 whereby "no distress of cattle can be driven out of the hundred where taken unless to a Pound in the same county."

The passing of the several Enclosure Acts from 1866 onwards forced owners of cattle to fence them in, subject to such rights of pasturage as are still in existence on certain commons and in certain forests, and so the necessity for employing pinfolders, and the provision of pounds, became unnecessary, as there was little work or need for either, and so the cottages provided for the pinfolders, and the pounds, have either fallen into decay or been removed and the sites they occupied used for other buildings.

Pictures of the pinfolders' cottages and their pounds are scarce, but recently I came across early photographs, illustrating the Tudor pinfolder's cottage and his pound at Henfield, Sussex, as they existed in 1865 and 1870. In one, the entrance gate to the pound can be seen above the end wall.

Henfield—Hamfeld in Domesday Book—is an ancient hamlet in the Weald of Sussex. There are Saxon manors, and curious place-names such as Nep Town, Backset Town, and Moustows Manor.

But it was not till the great renaissance of the sixteenth century that Henfield village became a built-up area, with gable-roofed coaching inns and shops. Some of these Tudor buildings were in existence as late as 1870, and they, like the pound, were photographed at the time and before



**THE PINFOLDER'S COTTAGE AND THE
POUND, 1865**
(See letter "A Tudor Village as it Was")

the dreadful "restoration" period of the late nineteenth century when the front of the White Hart Hotel was "restored."—A. G. WADE (Major), *Ash Cottage, Bentley, Hampshire*.

THE POULTRY-KEEPER'S PLIGHT

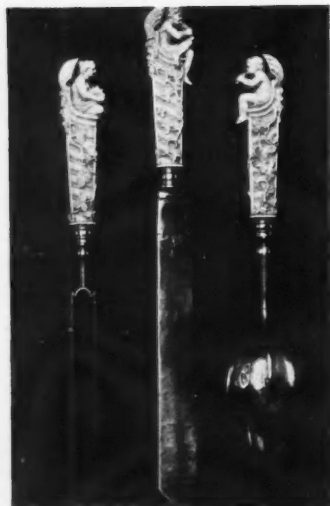
SIR,—I was interested to see a letter in your issue of July 17 on the domestic poultry-keeper's plight. While I quite agree with your view that the breed of racehorses must be kept up in this country, I cannot see why an enormous saving in the consumption of oats by horses could not be enforced.

Having been a very successful small poultry-keeper myself I have saved buying a great deal of imported food by feeding my household with home-produced eggs and helping my neighbours to do the same.

The unfairness of food distribution for animals does seem hard. While recognising the serious difficulty of shipping and the shortage of feeding-stuffs, I find it impossible to understand why the valuable food-producing hen is to be first cut. What restriction is there on the number of utterly useless dogs that are kept? People are allowed to obtain food for them, many buying bakers' bread, etc., for the purpose. What real effort has been made by our scientists to banish rats, which destroy enough food to feed all our poultry?

Much money has been spent by the Domestic Poultry Keepers' Council in persuading people to keep a few hens, and the response has been great. Now the only way these unfortunates can keep their hens is by taking their neighbours' coupons and being obliged to supply them with eggs, at a loss! With a small number of hens and possibilities of illness or falling off of supplies, it is not a rosy undertaking.

Cannot something still be done to relieve the poultry-keeper's plight?—A. EVELYN SYMES, *Midhurst, Sussex*.



THE CARVED IVORY HANDLES OF A SET OF APOSTLE KNIVES SHOWING, IN ORDER, SS. MATTHEW, PAUL, PHILIP, JOHN, PETER, THOMAS, MARK, ANDREW. DUTCH OR GERMAN, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY; BLADES MADE IN FRANCE
(Left) KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON WITH IVORY HANDLES, CARVED WITH MUSICIANS. DUTCH, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
(See letter "Cutlery Art at Sheffield")

Reserved Occupation



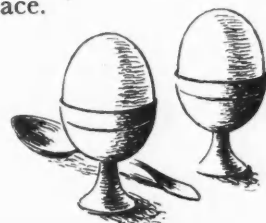
They are born to an important destiny—these little Ministers of Food ! Their work is highly specialized and vital to the National Effort. In a few months they will be in *full war production*.

Demand now, alas, exceeds supply. But the time *will* come when new-laid eggs, brown and fresh and plentiful, will be seen in our shops and on our breakfast tables. The time *will* come when cooking recipes which start : "Take six fresh eggs . . ." will seem quite reasonable. The day of omelettes will come back again . . .

In those days too — after the War is won — many other good things will be restored to us. The vitamin-rich foods of peace.

Street lighting. Trade. Travel. Unrestricted petrol.

The post-war Standard car will be a familiar feature on the roads of the post-war world.



The Standard Motor Company Limited, Coventry



WHEREVER MAN DOES WORK, WHEREVER MIGHTY MACHINES
FURTHER THE COURSE OF WAR
OR PEACE, STEEL TUBES WILL BE
FOUND AT SOME VITAL POINT



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YOU MUST MAKE SILAGE

Your Country Needs Winter Milk

Your country calls for winter milk : essential to the Nation's health — vital to the war effort. It is what *your* farm will produce that will count. You must feed your dairy cows well next winter. By acting *now* you will get a food rich enough in protein to replace concentrates. Molassed silage, made from young autumn grass or aftermath from hay, will be your sheet anchor.

HERE ARE SOME FACTS ABOUT FIRST QUALITY SILAGE:—

★ **Maintenance**

—a cow needs 40-50 lb. daily.

★ **Production**

—20 lb. will replace 3½ lb. cake fed per gallon of milk.

★ One 15 ft. silo with settled depth of 7 ft. provides 20 tons grass silage, sufficient along with hay or other crops for 6 cows yielding 2 gallons daily for 6 months.

**ORDER A SILO AND MOLASSES
WITHOUT DELAY. YOUR COUNTY
WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE WILL HELP YOU
WITH ADVICE ON SILAGE.**

**Help your neighbour. Don't wait to be
asked. If you notice the chap down the
road is a bit behind, offer him a hand.
We're all in this together.**

—THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FARMING NOTES

TOWN BOYS TRAINING FOR THE LAND

A NEIGHBOUR of mine has two town boys of 15 or 16 who have been sent to him by the War Agricultural Committee for a course of farm training. Talking to them the other evening, I found that they were settling down well and that they had quite made up their minds to stick to the land at any rate until such time as the Army claims them if the war is prolonged. More ought to be known about this farm training scheme. There are many farmers who could take on one or two boys and teach them how things should be done. If the boy suits the farmer and the farmer suits the boy, a useful young farm hand will have been made. Under this scheme the preliminary training period is eight weeks, during which the Ministry of Labour pays for the boy's keep and also pays him a week pocket money. After this two months the boy should be capable of earning the normal wage and keeping himself.

BOTH of the boys I spoke to had their first taste of country life when they were evacuated from London at the beginning of the war. They could not settle down in a job when they left school and so made up their minds that they would try farming. Now both of them can milk a cow, and one of them has tried his hand as relief tractor-driver while the regular man has his dinner. I do not know how many of the County War Agricultural Committees are working this scheme, but any farmer who is prepared to take a boy should certainly get in touch with his Committee and they can put in an application for a boy through the Ministry of Labour. We have heard so much about the drift of country boys to the towns that it is refreshing to find that there is at least a trickle of town boys wanting to make their lives in the country.

CONGRATULATIONS to the Women's Land Army on having achieved a membership of 40,000. The local offices of the Women's Land Army must have been kept busy in recent weeks placing all these new volunteers and sorting them out into the jobs where they were likely to prove most useful. There are bound to be some misfits. It is surprising that there are not more. But I think we do get a sensible type of girl volunteering for the Women's Land Army. Generally she has independent ideas and can think for herself, which is an asset on the farm. Indeed, I have heard a farmer say that the whole pace of milking has been smartened up by the introduction of two girls into the cowshed. One of his younger men milkers was called up in this last draft off the farms, and now that he has two girls in this man's place he is able to take on some more calf-rearing as well as get through his milking in good time every morning.

SOMEHOW the Women's Land Army never seems to get full recognition from the authorities. After a long struggle members of the Women's Land Army were promised entry into the canteens run by the Y.W.C.A. and such bodies. The point was conceded in principle, but it has taken many weeks for the girls actually to be allowed into the canteens. Then I hear that no more metal badges are to be issued to newcomers to the Women's Land Army. They ought to have these badges just as much as the A.T.S. or the W.A.A.F.—indeed, they need them more because they are not always wearing uniform. No doubt metal for badges is short, but one can still see plenty of metal regimental badges in the cheap stores. There does not seem to be any limit set to the manufacture of these.

OUTBREAKS of foot-and-mouth disease keep on cropping up in different parts of the country. A good many cases lately have been attributed to swill collected from Army camps and towns which has not been properly sterilised. The Tottenham pudding or concentrated kitchen waste, which is produced by

some of the larger cities, is, of course, a sterile product, although it may contain some razor blades and tops of face-cream pots. The disease trouble arises from the Army swill and kitchen scraps collected in towns which is taken straight to farms. This is no doubt boiled in a fashion, but not thoroughly enough to make it really sterile. Moreover, it may hang about in bins for a day or two before it is boiled. I have seen starlings having a feast on raw swill which was waiting to be boiled. The bins were covered with sheets of galvanised iron, but there was a sufficient gap at the edge for the starlings to get their feed. Then no doubt they pitched on a near-by grass field and would spread any trouble brought in the swill.

DURING the past fortnight my farm has been overwhelmed with Army swill. It so happened that we have had several thousand troops doing operational training and I undertook to take the waste from the cookhouses and canteens. Much of it is cabbage leaves, which are really not worth boiling up for pigs or poultry when there is something better available. These cabbage leaves, put out separately at the cookhouse, have gone to the sheep. The pieces of bread, bacon rinds and scraps of pudding have all been boiled up and have made an excellent feed. There has been more than

we could deal with straight away. I have tried as an experiment putting the surplus into a pit, keeping it as firm as possible, and covering the heap over with earth. I hope this will keep in a more or less edible state for a few weeks so that we can come to it when the fresh supply finishes. I must say that the officers have been most anxious to avoid all possible damage to crops and livestock. The colonel of one unit was particularly worried about my hens. He said that it was almost too much to expect his men not to raid the hen-roosts. After a talk, he agreed that the best thing would be to put sentries on day and night, so my fowl pen now has the honour of a military guard—I hope that the hens are duly flattered and that they suffer no casualties.

FOR two nights my sleep had been disturbed by a raucous chattering noise going on more or less continuously throughout the night. I looked out but could see nothing. The third evening the chatterer arrived before dark. It turned out to be a little owl perched on a fencing post at the bottom of the garden close to some rabbit pens. The little owl was evidently exasperated by the sight of these young rabbits belonging to my boy, and sat there all night venting his frustration. If he persists we shall have to take a rifle to him. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

SURREY AND OTHER RESIDENCES

RUSS HILL, a large residence at Charlwood, near Horley, is for sale by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, who can if necessary negotiate a letting unfurnished. The house stands 300ft. above sea level, and the southern outlook is, it is claimed, such that "over a wide range of country there is not another house in sight." If a buyer wished for less than the 120 acres at present attached to the house he could doubtless arrange accordingly. As in respect of nearly every other property large or small to-day, the fact that there is a garage (in this instance accommodating seven cars) has but a melancholy interest at the moment. That raises the question of post-war expectations, and the attractiveness of the proposition for many motorists will be proportioned to the then ruling price of petrol, assuming their cars survive disuse. Meanwhile a good garage is desirable for a good car and if not needed for that purpose may be useful in other ways.

Immediate possession of a beautiful freehold of two acres at St. George's Hill, Weybridge, can be had for only £5,000, through Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock. The kitchen garden is well stocked with fruit trees.

Wiltshire property of 83 acres, with a nice farm that is let at £160 a year, is in the market for the first time for 40 years. Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock can negotiate for the sale of the Late Tudor stone manor house and a tithe barn and 11 acres only, should a buyer not need the farm. Two miles of fishing go with 440 acres in Hampshire, and there are an old farmhouse and some cottages. Vacant possession might be arranged for, through Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

"FOR THE DURATION"

IN current offers of premises one or two firms refer to such offers being "for the duration of the war," an expression that has not been to any great extent used by agents of late. When it was first commonly seen in such offers and agreements the risk of its ambiguity was emphasised in the Estate Market columns of COUNTRY LIFE. The question was, did "for the duration" imply the period of hostilities or until "The Official Declaration of the Termination of War"? There might, in the light of the sequel to the war of 1914-18, be a difference of even years in the period implied by the expressions. Since this point was raised and explained in these pages there have been various cases in the courts, and judicial interpretations that have included very recently one that "for the duration of the war" was a phrase void for uncertainty. Probably the question is of decreasing importance now that the possibility of difficulties arising is everywhere understood, and agents, though they may make use of the expression in an informal preliminary note about some proposed tenancy, seldom if ever depart from the time-honoured practice of naming a specific date, when it comes to

drafting an agreement. After all, the matter is one of the intention of both parties to an agreement, but, honourably though they may act, it is preferable to have the exact terms in black and white.

LETTING OF FURNISHED HOUSES

SOME offers of sale are accompanied by the alternative of tenancy, and one or two of them have the additional advantage of affording fully furnished accommodation that is ready for immediate entry. What a boon this can be in prevalent conditions can be imagined only by those whose misfortune it is to have to try to buy furniture at the present time. It may strike some as a curious fact that the houses thus available furnished are not merely well supplied in that way, but that, as a rule, the equipment in lighting, heating and so forth, is of good quality and in good order.

The well furnished country house to-day commands a high rental, and those to whom it belongs, and who have granted the privilege of its use, can point with confidence to the probable cost of furniture and fittings (if purchasable at all) as the completest justification for asking substantially more than the sum at which the house, if empty, might be expected to command.

REASONABLE RENTS AS A RULE

ACTUALLY the rents at which some first-rate country houses can be taken are much less than what might fairly be regarded as due for house plus furniture. It is in the small so-called "furnished" cottage type of property with which, of course, the leading London agents are never concerned that the real trouble of alleged exorbitancy arises. Now and then, perhaps, an allegation of excess may be made against a fair-minded owner, for reasons other than a *bona fide* objection to the amount of the rent. One word of caution cannot be too often repeated: owners who desire to let their houses furnished should never try to do so without the aid of a reliable agent.

In the essential matter, too, of an inventory of the contents of the house, only the experienced aid of a professional agent can ensure satisfaction, and, alike for owner and tenant of any furnished house, the only safe and recommendable course is that the transaction should be carried through professionally. Saving the small fees for such a service at the outset often proves a very costly affair at the termination of a letting. Disputes may arise from an honest failure to remember just what was in a house and what state it was in. Apart from that, however, is the possibility of disagreement consequent on the mere fact of the ending of the term of letting. To sum up, the path of safety for landlord and tenant is to transact their business through professional agents. Thereby many difficulties will be obviated entirely and those that do spring up will be the easier of solution. ARBITER.

PINK-FOOTED GEESE By SETON GORDON



Francis Pitt

PINK-FOOTED GEESE GRAZING ON THE SOLWAY MARSHES

THE flood tide had at length turned and the River Eden, loosed from its bondage, was sweeping in a flood away towards the Solway. Golden-eyes swam and dived in the river and above its low banks, covered with short-cropped grass, Lapwings wheeled, twisted and dived in courtship flight. These level lands, stretching away almost as far as the eye can reach, are the haunt, from October until early May, of a great company of Pink-footed Geese. The geese have their summer homes in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland.

In Spitsbergen I once saw a nest far up a valley into which the midnight sun shines clearly in June. The pair of geese which owned that nest were standing on a little knoll and at my approach they rose and flew heavily to the muddy margin of a lake formed by the melting snow. To reach the knoll it was necessary to climb up the ice walls that bounded a large stream which, swollen from the melting snow, was hastening to the lake. On the knoll was the Pink-footed Goose's nest, in which were

two eggs and a little down. Around the nest, and only a foot or two from it, were the remains of seven old nests, with pieces of old egg-shells lying in most of them, so that the geese must have come each year to that lonely knoll.

As I walked beside the Eden and saw in the distance great numbers of Pink-footed Geese, I wondered whether among them were perchance the pair which had so often made the journey to distant Spitsbergen. It is a flight of more than 1,600 miles from the Eden, yet it is known that this migratory flight, and considerably longer ones, are undertaken by the geese each spring and autumn on the journey between the summer and winter haunts.

As I watched them, the geese changed their position. Gaggles after gaggles flew towards me, moving low up the river against the wind. They alighted upon the short grass, on which they fed, plucking the blades with a swift impetuous movement, and when they walked down-wind they seemed heedless of the breeze ruffling their feathers. Near the farther shore of the river was a sand bank, and almost before

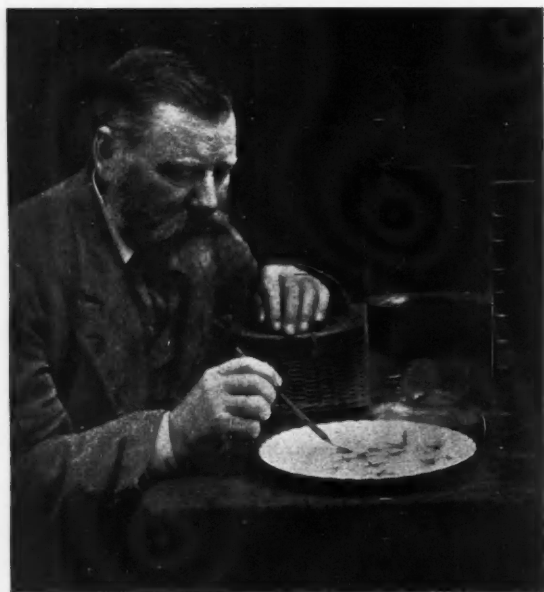
it had emerged above the receding waters a flight of the geese approached it and alighted in its shallows. They stood close together and often stooped to drink the fresh water. The wind was cold and they were restless, and at last they rose and flew away into the haze that was increasing with the oncoming dusk.

At least one of their number would not make that far journey toward the north when the impulse to set out to the summer haunts was irresistibly felt. A Peregrine Falcon had been haunting the estuary and had perhaps dined off the goose whose remains I saw lying on the grass at the water's edge. The strong, well-tried wings, and the sturdy pink legs and webbed feet, remained, but the breast was plucked clean and the victim's feathers were scattered over the grass.

The sun set dully in the west. Oystercatchers rose ahead of me, and a Redshank haunted the shore. Cormorants swam and dived after the river fish, but the Green Plovers had finished their courtship flights and now stood disconsolately facing the keen-edged wind.

THE WATER-KEEPER

WILLIAM LUNN, water-keeper for 45 years to the Houghton Club, has left us. Dry-fly fishermen, especially those who frequent the clear waters of a chalk stream, mourn his passing. Many anglers who never had the good fortune to meet him must have benefited from his researches. His knowledge and achievements have been made known to them, in some measure, through the medium of the book *River Keeper*, but I doubt if that book did true justice to the man who carried out the meticulous experiments.



THE LATE MR. LUNN AT WORK ON THE ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF MAY-FLY

There is much yet to be written of his treatment of a river, its fly, its fish, and his control of its vegetation. More could be told of his microscopic work, more of the man himself. My friend Alfred, his son, alone possesses the facts. Let us hope that, one day, he will be the biographer of one who takes his place among the great water-naturalists of this country.

I sat recently with Alf, examining William's collection of specimens, each in its little bottle, carefully numbered. I saw the microscope slides and listened to the son as he recounted much that is still unknown to fishermen concerning his father. I admired the artificial flies, which in colour and workmanship are the products of an artist. It is not generally known that Lunn painted, but it helps to account for his marvellous distinction of colour. He would dye a hackle and ask your opinion of it. You would reply that it appeared an excellent imitation for a reproduction of the natural fly that he was imitating. Excellent it seemed to you, but not to Lunn; for his eyesight, especially his eye for colour, was extraordinary. He was only satisfied with the perfect in everything, and therein lay his success.

Alf has inherited much from his father and has added to the store of knowledge so acquired. He and his young son carry on the family tradition, as I once prophesied they would in *COUNTRY LIFE*.

William Lunn's greatest love, after his family, was the sparkling Test. His life was spent in giving to that stretch of the river at his disposal the best that came from

his experiments. The Test suffered him gladly, and gave him the surroundings he needed for those experiments. He gave back to the Test the May-fly, the Caperer and the Grannom. He gave her large trout in quantities from his well-tended hatchery. He kept her waters clear of vermin with spinning-rod, wire and net, and her water meadows with his gun and black retriever. He gave her and all fishermen the fly board. I would call him the champion of the spinners, for the fly boards have proved a sanctuary for them, a store cupboard for their eggs. Thus he protected and increased the fly. To the fishermen he gave the artificial, Lunn's Particular, Houghton Ruby and the rest.

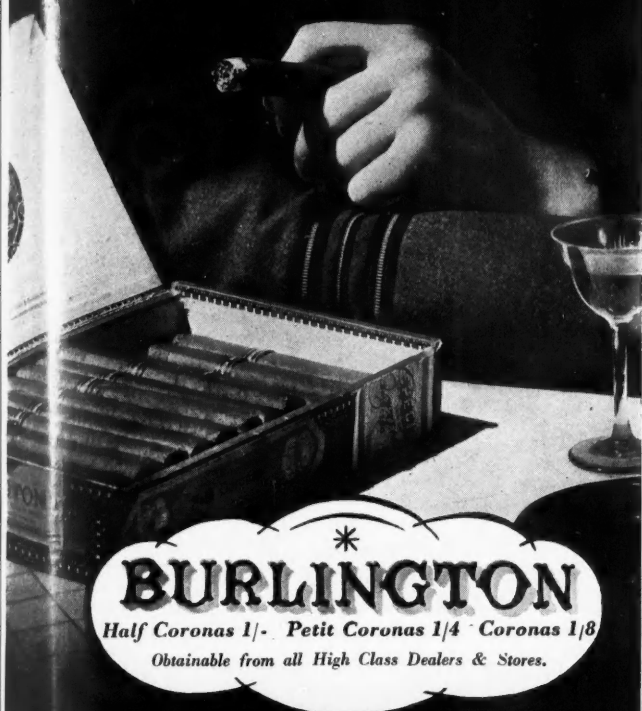
I sat with Alf in the little hut where Lunn experimented near Sheep Bridge. The Test swirled past in all her majesty. An angler on the opposite bank dipped his rod as he went slowly by. Not far off fly boards swung in the current. The weeds bowed their heads with the stream. Sub-imagines and spent imagines floated past—all (so I thought) paying homage to their benefactor, William Lunn.

Before I left Stockbridge Alf showed me a painting by his father. The scene of it was the river near Sheep Bridge. The red and gold of a still evening sky glowed among the distant cottages and was reflected in the river and upon the wooden bridge which spanned a carrier. I like to think that it must be such a bridge as this that Lunn has now crossed to leave us; for the wooden bridges of the Test lead but from one haven of peace to another.

In enumerating the main passenger routes to Ireland, in normal times, in our issue of July 10, we omitted to mention the Liverpool-Belfast route controlled by the Belfast Steamship Company.

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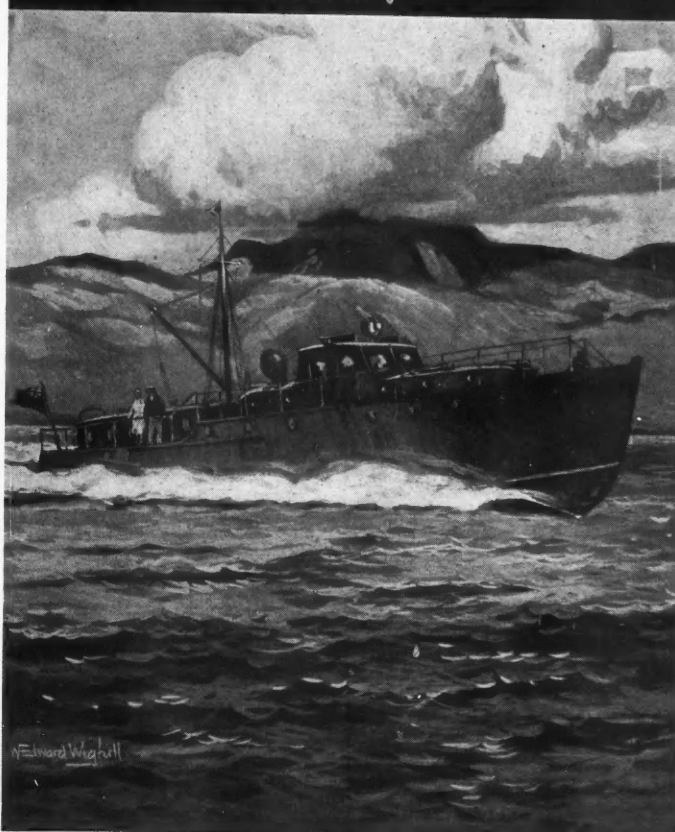
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ESTATE WOODLANDS—II

Co-operation as a Solution to the Estate Forestry
Problem—An Example from Denmark—Need for
"Working Schemes" and Better Education

By A. D. C. Le SUEUR

THE question of State super-
vision referred to at the
close of the previous article
inevitably raises the ques-
tion of efficient management.
Should an owner be allowed to
neglect or mismanage his woodlands
simply because they happen to belong
to him? This to some people may
appear extreme, but the question
has been tackled in Denmark, an
essentially democratic State, and
tackled effectively and well. In
Denmark (in normal times) all wood-
land is Government-supervised in
theory, but actually, providing the
management is satisfactory, the owner
is left largely to himself. In this
country the owner has been left
entirely to himself and the results have
been disastrous. Some woodlands are
well managed, the majority are not.
Many are, in fact, controlled by people
without any knowledge of forestry at
all. An owner, if he wishes, can keep
a crop standing till it dies on its roots,
and such cases are not rare. Here is
a true story—Victorian, it is true, but
still to the point. Ninety years ago
a certain landowner needed money.
His estate was celebrated for its oak.
He felled every stick. He came to the
conclusion that what he had done was

a bad thing; therefore, to prevent his
descendants from following his ex-
ample he planted the whole estate
with *Turkey oak*! He certainly pre-
served the amenities, but the country
has lost the use of thousands of feet of
first-class timber through an act of
selfishness that from the national
point of view should never have been
allowed. Owners capable of looking
after themselves should not be inter-
fered with, but steps should certainly
be taken to deal with estates possess-
ing good forest land the owners of
which are unwilling or unable to make
use of their woodlands in a satis-
factory manner.

The system of licences adopted
during the present war should be
continued to a modified degree, but a
minimum cubic footage should be
fixed above which State inspection
should be necessary before a felling
can take place.

A similar procedure should be
adopted in the case of forest land,
where a diversion to other uses is
proposed. This would put a much
needed check on the activities of the
speculator, especially the type who
buys land and timber, often at a price
that allows him to make a profit off
the timber sales alone, the land being



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then carved up into plots for cheap building, or so-called small holdings. No one would argue against the provision of small holdings for the genuinely land hungry, but, if home-grown timber is of importance to the nation such actions as, to quote an actual case, the turning of 50 acres of thriving young conifer plantations into an open air pig farm should not be permitted. Had machinery to prevent such a thing existed 20 years ago, the country would have been the better to-day by anything up to 3,000 tons of much-needed pit and pulp wood. Also, quite a number of Douglas fir transplants on this area would by this time have been able to contribute to the war effort.

STATE DIRECTION

If an owner wants help he should be able to obtain it, but such help should be confined to woodland which has good possibilities as regards future growth, and the owner should be able to satisfy the forest authority that he is in a position to look after it satisfactorily. On such areas the State should direct rather than supervise.

Co-operation is increasingly suggested as a solution of the estate forestry problem and a start has been made by the formation of a few societies. These, however, deal chiefly with individual marketing problems. There is little or no attempt to buy or sell in bulk on the true co-operative system. It is difficult to see how a co-operative movement of the type practised in pre-war Denmark, for example, can be expected to gain ground in England as long as present conditions of land tenure and management continue to exist. In Denmark all woodland is nominally under State control, and all co-operative societies are State-subsidised.

When dealing with a policy for estate woodlands the need for working plans must be taken into consideration. Estate owners do not care for the term "working plan," nor do they particularly approve of the use of such plans based as they generally are on factors which are more or less non-existent as far as their woodlands are concerned. Such are, the possibility of a "normal condition" admitting of "normal succession," and the expression, so beloved of the scientific forester, "a regularly sustained yield." Such things can only be attempted on estates where production of timber is the sole ambition of the owner. On the average estate, the woodland must always be worked with the rest of the estate, the greater part of which is agricultural. Where woodlands are very extensive it would, of course, be possible to create "an estate within an estate," but in such cases the percentage of woodland to agricultural land would have to be far larger than is usually the case.

A WASTEFUL PLAN

It has been suggested that all estates over a certain size should be subject to working plans prepared from a central office. Apart from the fact that this amounts to universal Government control, which should be avoided as far as possible, the making up of such plans from field notes, probably made by young assistants whose knowledge of estate woodland and estate management is not extensive, would be a complete waste of time and money.

What is required as a foundation for improved estate forestry are records—records of a type that anyone can keep, the dates of planting, species used and the costs, dates of thinning

and returns therefrom. If such things were obtainable, the gropings in the dark that have taken place in the last 20 years need not have been, and a good solid basis for some simple type of plan, or "working scheme" as it might better be called, would have been obtained. Unfortunately such data is, among the smaller estates, at any rate, practically non-existent.

Records and maps must therefore play a big part in the working schemes that must be constructed by all estates wishing to improve their woodlands. If to these are added simple suggestions for future operations over a period of not more than 10 years, a working scheme will gradually evolve itself. Such a scheme can be easily grasped by an owner with many other interests and can be quickly picked up by a new forester or owner. An elaborate working plan is not too easily understood except by a trained mind, and an owner confronted with such a thing is apt to lose interest.

Working plans or schemes are meant to be worked from. This statement appears obvious, but in the

Mr. Howard Spring is on holiday and will resume his reviews of new books next month.

light of the following facts it appears necessary. In one case the "working plans" of three estates were borrowed and were pigeon-holed for nearly seven years. The estates in question had no copies. In no case was any effort made to get these plans back. In another case an owner had a working plan made for him. He approved of the plan, but it was never used, as he refused to allow any trees to be felled!

The provision of forestry education to a greater extent than in the past is a vital necessity. For the so-called "working forester" the provision of State-run or State-aided schools should fill the bill, provided always that a period on a private estate under a good forester is included as part of the course. As regards the administrative class the position is rather different. Unless things alter very much, estate woodlands will for a good many years continue to be managed in company with the rest of the estate by a land agent or surveyor.

REFRESHER COURSES

There is a tendency in forestry circles to suggest the necessity for long courses in forestry for such people. This is out of the question, as a glance through the examination syllabus of any one of the big professional land-managing societies will show. From two years to three years, if not more, must be spent in passing examinations in at least 20 subjects connected with land management, of which forestry is one only. Few men, if any, will be in a position to spend another year or two working on forestry alone. Provided that an agent has a reasonably good grounding in the subject, the solution for the time being appears to be the short refresher course, not exceeding a month in duration. To make these really useful it would be necessary to have as many lectures as possible by "outside" men with wide practical experience of the particular forest subject. Such courses should be held at periods when estate work is at its easiest, so that such months as July, August and September should be avoided. And most important of all, the greater part of the course should be spent in the woods.

BETTER TAKE A MAC



SUCH is the British climate that there are few days when this is not sound advice. It is also a tribute to the memory of the inventor of the "Mac"—a Scot, Charles Macintosh (not Mackintosh as the dictionaries usually say!) who in 1823 produced a waterproof material by impregnating fabric with a solution of rubber in naphtha. How to make clothes withstand water is still a major problem for the chemist, for modern standards demand something more than heavy proofs against heavy weather. Rubberised garments and oilskins are certainly proof against water, but they are also proof against air and in the absence of special ventilating arrangements are apt to be heavy and hot. Your rain-coat today must be light in weight as well as keep out the wet. It must be water-repellent: that is, water must not cling to it. The difficulty is to treat textile fabrics so as to combine protection with ventilation, but a number of methods have now been perfected, some of which can be applied to the most delicate materials. The latest achievement of British chemists is a waterproof finish which will stand up to laundering. Today there are also the special needs of engineers, fitters and others in the fighting services and in Industry. Their working dress must be both light enough to give freedom of movement and strong enough for protection against weather. It is to the credit of the chemist that he has enabled the British textile manufacturer to combine these qualities.



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THE FROCK

and the Coat



PHOTOGRAPHS
DENES



Jaeger's two frocks are both in wool, and both show the dropped neckline. The one on the left is made in all the pastels, has its fullness placed between two pockets in front as unpressed pleats. The shirt frock on the right has scalloped edge to sleeves, pockets and collar

On the right above are coats that will be seen in the autumn. Both have turn-down collars and a casual broad-shouldered look, one by a semi-raglan sleeve, the other by tailored padding. The coat on the left comes from Harvey Nichols, is in shades of beige or grey; the one on the right is rust red tweed with leather buttons, and comes from Aquascutum.

On left is the type of coat-frock that is a splendid coupon-saver, as the collar and cuffs give it the appearance of a suit and blouse and take no coupons. It is smooth black cloth, designed by Charles Creed for Fortnum and Mason, with cone pockets and a belt stitched to match the handbag

THE woollen frock has to play many parts in the 60-coupons-a-year wardrobe. It has to be the kind of frock that can be put on in the morning, worn right through the day, and be smart enough for dinner in a restaurant. It takes 11 coupons, so must be deliberated upon and chosen with an eye to coats and colour schemes. It has to be trim and tailored so that it can be changed by its accessories to fill its versatile rôle with success. It is often in a bright colour, for, if coats and suits are neutral, or at any rate plain, it is pleasant to have an antidote, and the woollen frock is an item on which one can let oneself go.

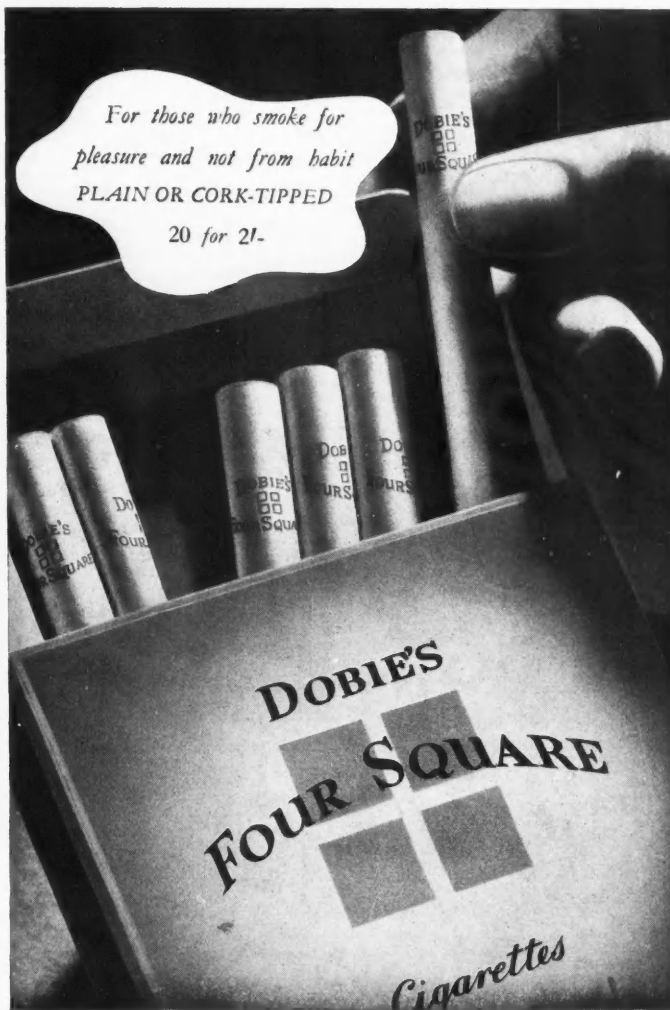
The number of woollen frocks in pimento red, crimson, rust red, dahlia red, burgundy, cherry, is amazing. They are all simple in line, tailored like shirts, with pleats in the skirt, and many of them stockinette. They are pretty and gay and can be dyed easily later on. The woollen dresses in pastel blues and pinks, in beige and grey, are the prerogative of the war bride. They are tucked and pleated, mostly with plain necklines, square or round, as they are designed to be worn with pearls, flowers and furs. Darker woollens often have a second colour or material introduced on the top. Many in the new autumn collections are tunic frocks, and have a contrasting front. Dark brown jersey frocks will have a gold brocade front, black ones a velvet front, tobacco brown a lime green breast-plate effect or pansy blue. Then there are the frocks with bands of colour inlet across the bodices and sleeves, or bordering the yoke and streaming down the skirt. Molyneux began this before the war with a black tubular dress that became a best-seller. It was smooth black cloth with a narrow emerald green band covering the seams that ran from under each arm to the hem. This flash of colour was a simple detail, so simple that everyone wondered why it had not been done before, and it caught on. Molyneux used it also as narrow bands of shining sequins and bright violet. This year there are black dresses with ruby red bands, lime green and pansy blue with cherry, tobacco-brown dresses with beige or aquamarine facings, yoke and sleeves. Attractive Utility wool frocks in reds and pastel blues with tops gathered softly to a yoke, and rounded collars like a suit jacket, have girdles

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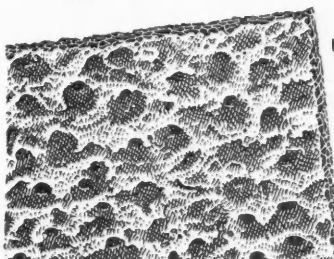
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If you do not live in one of our distribution areas you will not be able to buy McVitie & Price Biscuits until the war is ended. Then we will make it our duty to make them available to all once more.

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I say—
"Wartime dishes" need
Yorkshire
Relish

Coming Sir!
THIN or
THICK
Sir?

To flavour meat pies, rissoles, hash, Add Y.R. thin—a generous dash. Fish, cheese and meat need Y.R. thick. Makes them tasty in a tick! Thin and Thick—the famous pair. A boon to all who like good fare.

NEW CONTROLLED PRICES:—
THIN - - - 11d. and 1/3d.
THICK - - - 7d. and 11d.
Supplies limited—use sparingly.

Made by
 Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd.
 Leeds, makers of famous sauces
 for 70 years.

To wear with a black tailor-made—a black felt boater with a waterfall of net and lace at the back. Debenham and Freebody



of leather, blue on red, red on blue, with bobbles of leather at each end. These cost 62s. 10d.

The coat-frocks come into another category. They are always dark, navy or black, usually in smooth cloths and absolutely tubular. They can take the place of a coat with white collar and cuffs or a suit, or be adapted for winter by replacing the white by braid, ribbon or velvet, and worn under a fur coat.

The Creed model we have photographed has all the requirements, being both simple and smart. It is in a man's cloth that will wear indefinitely, and the jutting pockets break the fluid line of the silhouette at just the right place. With due care, this is the kind of dress that will last for years, and fit many occasions; so will the Jaeger couple we have photographed.

THE right foundation is essential for these tubular frocks, which make great demands on the figure. Corsets are extremely short in supply, as the elastic materials and meshes used to come nearly entirely from France, Austria and America. There is a limited amount available, and these are being distributed as evenly

as possible. The Utility belts and corsets are on the market, and will be coming in increasing numbers, but there will not be large supplies of any of them, and it is most necessary that corsets should be taken care of as if they were precious china. The ones you already possess should be washed and mended, and when finally they are really done for, zips and all hooks carefully kept. Most of these are irreplaceable, and the corset departments in the big stores can incorporate them in your new belt. At Marshall and Snelgrove's in London they are doing wonderful repairs and renovations. Their staff has been much depleted, and everything takes a long time to execute, but they can and will



White panama for a sailor with navy ribbons and white canvas silk for a four-coupon shirt with pockets linked to the shoulders. Miss Lucy

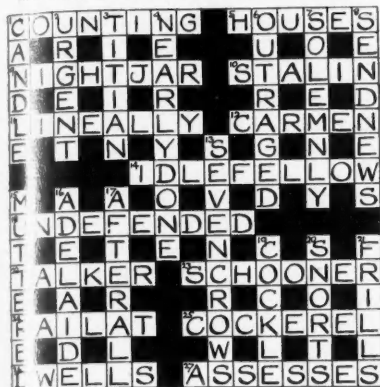
re-make your belts, and, so far as limited supplies are available, make new corsets. This salvage of corset material is extremely important.

A similar state of affairs exists among shoes. There are plenty of shoes at present, but they need to be looked after. New shoes want breaking in gently; no one should go out first of all on a wet day in a new pair of shoes. When they are wet, shoes should be dried gently and evenly, and never put on the radiator. They should be cleaned well and kept on trees. In fact, we have to go back to the thrifty habits of our ancestors. The new autumn shoes are extremely good in quality and design. Lotus and Delta have two outstanding walking shoes. There is one with a square heel and toe, a lace shoe, in the most lovely colour of grained calf—a dark reddish brown shade. The heel is medium and leather, the shoe completely plain save for a seam down the centre front. The other one is a Cromwellian shoe with a square buckle and tongue, machine stitched in white, with stitching on the welt. These are easy to wear, look workmanlike without being too heavy, are simple in design, and the perfect expression of war-time design in fashion.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS

SOLUTION to No. 653

The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of July 31, will be announced next week.



The winner of Crossword No. 652 is Miss Vivian, 37, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.1.

ACROSS.

3. Birthplace of a dramatic Swan (three words, 9, 2, 4)
9. Miss Betsy's name for David (4)
10. Of war? Well, it's hardly that type of boat (3)
12. The rank of Log and Stork (4)
14. On the cricket ground (three words, 2, 3, 4)
15. One might get bread from the Norseman (4)
16. Impel (4)
17. Body of men (5)
20. Puts her trust, according to Kipling, in reeking tube and iron shard (three words, 3, 7, 5)

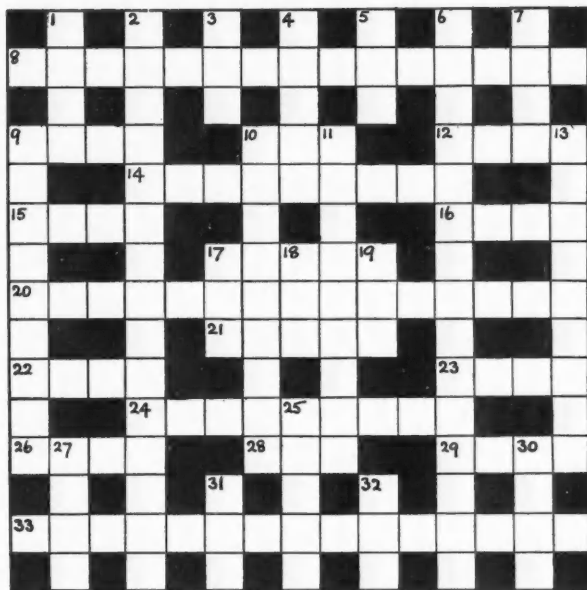
DOWN.

1. Throws light on mixed arts (4)
2. Lytton's title for Warwick the King-maker (four words, 4, 2, 3, 6)
3. What's left after the subtraction of fifty (3)
4. Discuss (5)
5. It jumped over 7 (3)
6. Matthew is conspicuous by his absence (four words, 4, 4, 3, 4)
7. Was jumped over by 5 (4)
9. Well-known standard of crossness (two words, 3, 6)
11. Departs in good time (two words, 4, 5)
13. Drinkwater says that if we worship it passing by, "ourselves are great" (9)
17. Rising sap (3)
18. The Not Impossible, perhaps (3)
19. Final piece of mending? (3)
25. Deserves (5)
27. Musical, and might be said to a goose in Old English (4)
30. H.G. singular (4)
31. When he is kind his proper study is himself (3)
32. The sink is three-quarters full of it (3)

CROSSWORD
No. 654

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 654, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, August 13, 1942.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 654



Name.....

Address.....

To every dog-lover who sometimes wonders...

As the war goes on, a lot of us are going to wonder more and more just how we are going to solve the problem of feeding our dogs.

We who make "Chappie" (and have dogs of our own) would give a great deal to be able to help. Unfortunately, "Chappie" is rationed. So the most we dare promise is that customers shall get their fair and regular share of the limited supplies available.



The Scientific Feeding of Dogs.

Vets, breeders and other experts all agree that a dog's diet should—and can—be balanced in accordance with modern scientific knowledge. That is why they are unanimous that "Chappie" has solved this problem of dog diet. For they know that "Chappie" is the ideal, all-round food for a dog—the complete, scientifically balanced diet that contains just what he needs to keep him perfectly fit and happy.

If then, you have been unable to obtain "Chappie", this at least we can promise you: as soon as conditions permit, we shall endeavour to produce enough "Chappie" to cope with the demand.

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From Grocers, Corn
Chandlers, Pet Shops,
Chemists and all good
Stores.



CHAPPIE

DOG FOOD



Courage...

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Even of his prowess in the tourney, we are told "his

feats of personal valour would alone in modern times have earned most coveted distinctions."

Not for nothing have the makers of Raleigh Cycles shaped their policy upon that of their immortal namesake. With what result the world already knows.

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